The New-York Times.

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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and dropsical swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

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in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

☞No Family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent *physicians, clergymen, statesmen*, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

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See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

The Present Political Situation in Georgia.

Only Hope for the Country in the Conservatives.

Sentiment with Regard to the Philadelphia Convention.

Political and Business Matters in South Carolina.

The Proper Method of Managing the Freedmen.

Bureau Court Martial Trials in North Carolina.

A Captain Charged with All Manner of Peccadillos.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

Mr. Raymond's Letter—Its Effect South—Recent Evidences of Radical Lawlessness—Necessity for Cooperation of the Conservatives of all Political Parties—Recent Public Meetings at Columbus and Atlanta—The Speakers—Proposed Meeting at Augusta—Disturbances in Stewart County—The Heat—Crops—Health—Cholera—Incident of a County Court—"The First Requisite of a Lawyer."

From Our Own Correspondent

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

Mr. RAYMOND's letter to the TIMES with reference to the designs of the Radicals in Congress, is the chief topic of conversation and of newspaper comment throughout this State, and has given additional impetus to the Southern movement in coöperation with the Conservatives in the North. It certainly must rouse the masses of the North to see the danger of their present position, and to take such action as will effectually frustrate the revolutionary projects of those who at present control the legislative branch of the Government.

The issue between the Conservatives and the Radicals is now definitely made up. The former insist on the Constitution and the Union "which our Fathers established," and the latter insist on the destruction of the Union and the alteration of the Constitution so as to legalize that destruction.

Mr. STEVENS' recent avowals in his speeches on the adjournment of Congress; the indecent punishment of Mr. HARVEY for having given his opinions on the state of the country in a private letter, together with the published proceedings of the Republican caucus, show the lengths to which the Radicals are prepared to go in their effort to retain power and destroy constitutional liberty on this continent. I might well add to the foregoing evidences of radical contempt for law and decency the so-called adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the Tennessee Legislature, so appropriately announced by that most contemptible of reprobates, Parson BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW brutality is natural; but its expression in an official announcement shows his confidence that it will suit the taste and strike the sympathies of those to whom it is addressed. He evidently believes that FORNEY, and STEVENS and SUMNER, and the rest of the Radical cabal, will be enchanted with the sentence: "Give my compliments to the dirty dog at the White House." He wishes to suit his conversation to his company, and calculates, perhaps truthfully, that ribald blackguardism will be the language most congenial to his associates. But what must those men think and feel who have hitherto allowed these political wreckers to guide them, and by whom the decencies and moralities of life are still valued and respected, when they find themselves in company with and led by men who have not the decency even to conceal their natural foul-mouthed vulgarity, and try to affect the manners and civilization which belong to the stations which they unhappily occupy.

The message is far less insulting to the President than to the Radicals. He can afford to despise the blackguard; but the voluntary associates of "the foulest-mouthed man on earth" cannot fail to blush for their companion, unless, indeed, they are as shameless and as indecent as himself. Can the rule of such men continue in civilized America?

It is universally conceded that the only hope of salvation for the country is in the success of the Conservatives without distinction of party. It is manifest that no party organization can triumph by itself against the Radicals; and the attempts which are made by the old party wire-pullers to give a partisan complexion to the Conservative movement, excite the liveliest fears among thinking men in this part of the country, who feel that though they are powerless to speak or act, all their interests depend on the defeat of the Radicals. Not all the Democratic State Conventions that ever assembled can now save the country by exclusive party platforms or management. Old Line Whigs and Republicans are severally quite as powerless. But the honest patriotic men of all parties, who prefer their country to partisan triumph, who would rather preserve the Constitution than hold office, who would sooner maintain "unbroken the union of the States," than their own little political cliques, must unite heart and hand, and if they do, they must succeed. But if Democrats say: We Democrats are the only men who can save the Government, and all ye Whigs and Republicans must renounce your former aspirations and declare yourselves Democrats before you can participate in our great work, defeat is inevitable. And the same is true of the Republicans if they attempt a similar course of exclusiveness. Let allegiance to the Constitution and the Union of all the States be the sole qualification for admission to the Conservative party, and whether he who asks admission be Republican or Whig, War Democrat or Peace Democrat, Union man or secessionist, if he *now* desires to enrol himself in the ranks to defeat the Radicals and save the Government which our fathers established, let him be admitted without further question.

I have observed with pleasure the cordial unanimity with which men of all parties in this State have expressed their approval of the objects of the Convention, even though they may disapprove of the expediency of Southern representation. Several meetings have been held to appoint delegates to District Conventions, in which very prominent men have participated. At Columbus, which used to be the hotbed of secession, a meeting was held on the 18th inst., which was very largely attended, and at which many men whom the Radicals would hang, draw and quarter, spoke earnestly and eloquently in behalf of the restoration of peace and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. HENRY L. BENNING was there. The high public trusts which he has filled, and the universal respect and esteem in which he is held throughout the State, are the best proofs of his ability, his character and his general worth. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD was there, and spoke with force and sincerity in favor of the conservative movement. A. H. CHAPPELL, another leading man whom THADDEUS STEVENS would forever outlaw, but whom good men respect and revere, was also present and spoke "in behalf of the Government and the Constitution and the equality of the States in the Union." There were many others who may be called "prominent rebels," but whose speeches savored far more of loyalty than those of the least obnoxious radical which I have ever seen.

At Atlanta too, there was a meeting, at which Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN presided, and a large meeting has been called at Augusta on to-morrow evening, at which it is said numbers of prominent men will be present. The call is signed by all the leading merchants and citizens, among whom are Mr. R. H. MAY, the Mayor of the city during the war, and A. R. WRIGHT, former Brigadier in the Confederate army, and now editor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*. I intend to leave here this evening to be present at this meeting.

The unfortunate disturbances in Stewart County, which are noticed by Gen. TILLSON, are deeply regretted by the law-abiding masses throughout Georgia, and by the large majority of the citizens of Stewart. The authors of the outrages of which Gen. TILLSON complains deserve, and it is hoped will receive, severe punishment, especially those whose duty it is to preserve order and enforce the laws, but who have failed to do so. If the consequences of their crime were to fall on them alone, there would be no room for regret; but, unfortunately, they will fall on an entire community, most of whom are peaceable, well-behaved citizens. In most parts of the State I have observed, with much satisfaction, during my recent tour, the good will and kindly feelings which subsisted between the whites and blacks, and especially the generous forbearance which marked the treatment of the blacks by their former masters. In the courts, too, I observed a laudable anxiety on the part of those charged with the administration of the laws to impress the negro plaintiffs and defendants with a perfect confidence in the impartial justice they would receive, and their perfect security of life and property. I have reason to believe that Gen. TILLSON has noticed the same thing, and has expressed his satisfaction at this happy condition of affairs. It is much to be regretted that there should be any exception, even though it proves the rule.

The heat is still excessive. Lord BYRON, describing Malta in Summer, remarked that there was nothing but a thin sheet of blotting paper between that island and a certain place where the temperature is uniformly warm. Were his lordship to have experienced heat like that which prevails as I write, he would have believed that the partition was of a far thinner texture than a sheet of blotting paper.

Partial rains during the past week accompanied by little tornadoes, have, to some extent, moistened the parched earth; but the crops have suffered lamentably from the drouth, and in some localites are injured beyond the possibility of cure.

I am happy to state, however, that the general health of the population is good, and that the number of deaths is not greater than usual.

The presence of cholera in the neighborhood of Savannah has set our city authorities and the inhabitants of the principal towns to cleaning, ventilating and purifying generally, and though the watermelons and other fruits of the season (except peaches) are very fine and abundant, people partake of them very sparingly, to the injury of the doctors and fruit venders, but to their own positive benefit.

At a recent County Court, held not far from here, a candidate for admission to the bar was asked by the lawyer appointed to examine him, "What is the first requisite to be a good lawyer?" to which the candidate replied, "To be a d—d rascal," whereupon the examiner, addressing the Court said, "I consider it unnecessary to prolong this examination. Mr. —— has said that 'the first requisite of a lawyer is to be a d—d rascal.' I consider him fully qualified, and move that he be enrolled an attorney of the Court." This is said to have actually occurred.

QUANDAM.

The Cholera at Tybee—Political.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 23, 1866.

Your hot weather is traveling southward. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 90 degrees at 4 P. M., and the day was decidedly the most uncomfortable of the season. The night, however, was cool and pleasant.

We are, just now, a little excited by the shipment to us of cholera per steamer *San Salvador* from New-York. If the accounts published in our city papers by the passengers be correct, both the United States Recruiting Officers at New-York, and the agents of the line there, are much to blame. The crowding of four hundred and seventy-three raw recruits upon a vessel of insufficient accommodation, at this season of the year, without a medical officer, or a line officer of experience, and bound South, marks the military official wo did it as incompetent or culpably negligent. And the agents are to blame for undertaking to do that which they could not carry out, and for the deceit practiced upon sixty or seventy cabin passengers, who had no idea on leaving the wharf at New-York that they had embarked upon a troop-ship—which they found to be the case when too late to help themselves—on the vessel's rounding to in the Bay alongside a Government transport, and receiving these recruits on board—one of them brought on sick. Arriving at quarantine below here the recruits were landed on Tybee Island, where they are dying at the rate of seven to ten per day. Rumor has it that over a hundred of them have deserted and are trying to make their way to this city, and that some of the deserters have been taken sick on the way and died in the marshes. Should they in this manner infect the negroes on the islands, the havoc among that unfortunate class will be fearful. When the cholera was here some years since, not a case was engendered in the city. But the mortality among the slaves on the surrounding plantations was great, notwithstanding the best medical advice and nursing, under the personal superintendence of their masters and mistresses. Who will take care now of the poor negro? Will the Freedmen's Bureau? Or the philanthropic reverend gentlemen and school-women who are so interested in the education and social *status* of their colored brothers and sisters, but who on the approach of Summer took their precious carcasses North, giving the little Sambos long vacation until the 1st of October? Will they now zealously return and supply the places of the former masters and mistresses by the couches of the sick and dying Africans?

Pursuant to a published call for a County meeting, some thirty or forty old politicians met here last week and *elected* (?) delegates to the District Convention to meet at Blackshear next Friday, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th proximo. No general interest was manifested in the matter, the people being tired of politicians and politics, and busy about their own private affairs. This indifference is somewhat to be regretted, for the people of this State have accepted, and do accept, the situation in good faith; and whatever a few Hotspurs may write, say, or do, you may rely upon it that the great body of the people in Georgia are honest and intend sacredly to keep the pledge to which they have sworn. It would therefore seem to be appropriate, particularly in view of the extraordinary course pursued by Congress, that the PEOPLE of the United States should be brought together in council and seek to do away with the estrangement of the past five years, by an effort to reëstablish and cultivate kindly relations. No impulsive or imprudent men should go as delegates from any State. But the great body of the conservative people of the States should be represented by men, who are now at heart and in soul conservative, and desire the restoration of the UNION upon principles of justice, concord and harmony.

In the Council, the Southern men should satisfy their Northern associates unequivocally that the whole people of the South will, in good faith, afford to the colored race full, fair and ample protection before the laws, of life, liberty and property, and that every Court shall see to it, in the administration of the laws, that complete and ample justice is done them; and that, while we cannot accord to the negro *political* or *social* equality, we will accord to him *civil* equality, and will see that he has it. This done, all parts of the country should be satisfied; the Union can be immediately restored, and peace and harmony allowed to rule supreme. None but restless or designing politicians can object to this. The war is ended. Slavery is forever abolished. The former Slave States give to the Freedman civil equality, and will protect him in it. The Union shall forever be preserved. In future all disputes shall be settled in the forum of reason, and not on the field of battle. Let this be the Philadelphia platform; and if the States will send to the Convention conservative men who shall unite upon this broad and just basis, it will require no prophet to predict a return of friendship, prosperity and national greatness. In these views I do not represent only my individual sentiments, but also the opinions of leading minds in this State, as conveyed to me in conversations and in correspondence.

Our people are ready to meet the advance of the North in a return to friendly and peaceful relations. The necessity for retrieving our losses has diverted the masses from politics. And the action of the Radical Congress has made us somewhat apathetic and indifferent in national matters. But once show us the desire to extend the right hand of fellowship in the bonds of a common and equal nationality, and no State in the Union will contribute more zealously to that national stength which will secure the blessings of life, liberty and property to ourselvves and to our posterity than the Empire State of Georgia.

In my two last I endeavoured to show you what was the future chance for cotton, and in what direction the material future of Georgia will be found. Since I am daily more satisfied of the correctness of these views.

GEORGIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Philadelphia Convention—Prospects of the Crops—Railroads, Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The question of South Carolina's taking part in the Convention in Philadelphia has just been decided. She is to be represented. Three weeks ago there was a general feeling of indifference and some opposition to it. Since then both these causes have yielded, and all sections of the State are taking the preparatory steps. There are no political parties in the State; and the meetings thus far held upon the matter have manifested no party complexion at all. The State Convention will meet on the 1st of August, to appoint delegates to represent the State in Philadelphia on the 14th.

The drouth throughout the State has been very severe and destructive of crops, and still continues in many localities. It was estimated that other unfavorable influences—general prostration, and the impossibility of getting the negroes to work—had cut down the crop of the present year to about two-thirds of an ordinary crop; and now, the most moderate estimates represent that the drouth has cut down that two-thirds to a half crop. That is to say, what with other causes, and what with drouth, the crop of 1866 cannot exceed a half of the crop that under favorable circumstances would have been produced in South Carolina.

The rebuilding of Columbia is progressing pretty rapidly in the business portions of the city; that is to say, upon Main-street. Three-fourths of Main-street is in process of reconstruction; and here and there over the rest of the burnt district, residences are springing up. Perhaps it would be a fair estimate to put the number of houses replaced in some way, or in process of rebuilding, at one half of those burnt.

With the exception of, perhaps, fifty miles of road in the eastern part of the State, the railroads have been restored in all parts of this State. A couple of bridges in the district railroads of the up-country only remain unrestored.

Of new railroads that which is to connect Augusta and Columbia, called the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad, is being pushed vigorously forward; though vigorously is not to be underatood in the meaning attached to it in prosperous and moneyed regions. Vigorous in a poor country is slow. This road will bring the West twelve hours nearer to Columbia, and the same time nearer the North, as it is in the line of travel Northward. No period is yet fixed upon for its completion. The whole route is graded, and the work is in progress. This road was undertaken during the war, and has from its incipiency labored under very great disadvantages. The hopeful expect to have the road in running condition in one year; but all this is very uncertain.

But the project that is exciting the most speculation and surprise just now is the Air-Line Railroad, that is to connect Atlanta and Charlotte, thus shortening the time between the Southwest and the North by full twenty-four hours. This project has its origin in New-York City, and, with ample capital, as we are advised they have, and with a New-York president at the head of the Company, we expect the enterprise to be pushed through with dispatch, and important results will accrue with important advantages to the whole country. The route passes through the towns of Anderson and Yorkville, in South Carolina, but, we believe, through no other towns in its entire course. Surveys have not yet been undertaken, but we are informed that the work is to commence at an early day. Should this road be pushed rapidly on, it will very materially interfere with the success of the Columbia and Hamburgh Railroad, because the Air-Line route will be twelve hours ahead of the other. While the Air-Line road, thus, is twelve hours ahead of the Columbia and Hamburgh Railroad it is twenty-four hours ahead of present time. It will be perceived at once that the main opposition to be expected to the Air-Line road will be among the friends and patrons of the Columbia and Hamburgh road. The broader principle of the former must in the end prevail, and when it does, the other road will have to adapt itself as gracefully as it can to its new *rôle* of a local road—what the rabble call a one-horse concern.

Gov. ORR is said to be waiting upon the adjournment of Congress, to call his legislature together. The work before them will be, to adapt the State legislation to that of the general Government as far as the people desire to have it so adapted.

Business in general is at a stand-still in Columbia, as is usual at this sultry season. The University of South Carolina is in vacation. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary ditto. The schools generally are resting for a period of a month or two. The school-marms of the Freedmen's Bureau have all flown to their Northern retreats, enjoying their Summer recess, to return, we suppose, on the 1st of October, when all the above-named institutions are wont to resume their operations. That date terminates our Summer, and inaugurates the Winter's bustle and work.

The travel of our people this year is very limited; perhaps not a fourth of what it was before the war. It is, as heretofore, divided between our own mountains, the North and Europe. The number to Europe is larger than heretofore, while both the other localities have less, especially has the North less than in other days. We are speaking of the travel for pleasure. Business carries our people everywhere, and more so than formerly, for the necessity of work has infused a deal of energy into large numbers, who in other days lived only to consume.

Although the thermometer in this city has been in the neighborhood of a hundred degrees of Fahrenheit several days this Midsummer season, we have had but two cases of sun-stroke thus far. The cause of there being so few instances of this effect of hot weather compared with New-York City, seems to be that our season comes on more gradually, and the systems of our people are thus better prepared for the extreme heat when it does come. On the contrary, in New-York the season of extreme heat bursts upon you without much ceremony, and the people are not prepared for it. The fact that the thermometer indicates greater heat there than here is attributable to the greater augmentation of the natural heat by artificial means; such as higher walls, more heat-reflecting colors in the city, less shade trees, and less circulation of atmosphere.

There have been several cases of assassination of whites by negroes reported; one of great atrocity a few days ago in Chester. Attempts at robbery are of almost nightly occurrence in this city. The deficiency of police regulations by the authorities of the city is, to some extent, the occasion of this; but there remains from the war and other operating causes a deal of lawlessness that is the real cause of this crime.

The health of the city is good. Such fevers as, incident to the season, prevail in some parts are generally very light. The small-pox never goes beyond twenty-five or thirty cases at a time, and its type is mild.

The canal along the borders of the town is yet in the market for purchasers. The State offers it for sale, with a view to improvement in the way of factories. The water power is equal to that of Lowell, Mass., and it is wholly unemployed, except in the way of transporting river boats with country produce. We propose to give at an early day a statement of the results of a scientific survey of this great water-power, with the terms upon which the State proposes to dispose of it. There is no better chance for the investment of idle capital anywhere in the whole South.

WOOD.

How to Manage the Blacks.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIVERSIDE, NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C.,
Friday, July 13, 1866.

The last letter I wrote spoke strongly of the necessity of throwing all the people South, but especially the blacks, upon their own resources in all respects, simply giving them protection and encouragement. If this matter is carried too far, touching protection, the remedy will be as bad as the disease; for the moment you touch upon what comes within the range of common prudence they must be left to themselves, or you hinder the growth of all self-reliance, which can come only through hard experience. The freedmen have lost more money and growth by foreseeing orders, issued by way of protection from anticipated evils which can only be avoided by experience and prudence, than in any other way. But what is greatly needed for the protection of whites as well as blacks is a system by which all liens on property, whether real estate or personal, should be registered, so as to establish priority claims in favor of *bona fide* creditors without knowledge of previous pledges of property. As it is now, a man can pledge his property half a dozen times over, as is occasionally done, which works not only loss to honest creditors, but corruption as well. It is of grave importance that if a person has obtained credit on his cotton crop, or any other species of property, the extent of the claim and the man who is responsible should be publicly known. Of course such a provision should be found among the civil regulations of the State, and may be it is; but if so, it is at present under impracticable conditions. Now see, as matters stand, how the thing works. Such is the danger of crediting freedmen on their crops, that, to my certain knowledge, all merchants of standing who keep regular stores in town, and make the sale of merchandize their business, have steadily refused to give credit because of the losses of last year. But, as I stated in my last letter, those freedmen who had food advanced last year on their crops, whether by Government or traders, are back again this year with tenfold more want and importunity for the same credit, ready to pledge crop or land, and at any disadvantage. Of course, in every community, there are men who are ready to speculate, whatever the opportunity, and who, when they take risks, take advantage accordingly, their only object being to put money in the pocket, no matter who is cheated. Such were the men who, last year, cheated in weight, cheated in making change in the purchase of cotton, cheated in every way they could, even to collusion with the blacks, in the wholesale stealing of cotton, which was carried on here, last year, under the inefficient *regime* of Gen. SAXTON. And such are the men who, this year, are bleeding the blacks profusely, or, at least, have made ample preparations to that end. They proceed by giving no credit except on written pledges of cotton or land. So far that is what every one ought to do, or at least it is consistent with thorough integrity. But now, they say, we take great risks, and must charge accordingly; and so, when hominy can be purchased for $4 the two bushel sack they charge $8, or $1 the peck, and other things of course in proportion. Well, what is the next step? Why, very earnest pleadings go up to the Assistant Commissioner, Gen. SCOTT, for such arrangements as shall make freedmen abide by their contracts. Well, that is right; but it would also be right if Gen. SCOTT should take it into his head to revise these contracts, slightly. Or if they charge according to risk, let them take the risk. You see it is good business to buy up land of freedmen at the low prices now ruling, with hominy at $1 the peck. They like to have these contracts made secure. Then see what a premium this puts upon stealing. Here is a darkey who has pledged his land. His debt must be paid or his land goes. His debt is twice as large as he expected, on account of the high charges. Such men will be almost sure to have too little cotton. Their land and home are dear to them, for they are their all. They will steal to make the amount of cotton good. The accursed rationing system, which first got him into the habit of living beyond his means on what is yet to be earned, is the cause of all this, and it will serve the whites in the same way. Now it is folly, the worst of folly, to protect any man from the results of a bad bargain which he goes into with his eyes wide open. Such will only learn by hard experience. It is equal folly to protect the creditor against the risk upon which he voluntarily enters, and against which he makes extra, not to say extortionate, charges. The only healthy action is to prevent the initiation of such a bargain as much as may be. It would seem to me that until the State shall act in the matter, all centres of trade like Beaufort should have a registry established connected with the Bureau for the registering of all claims against property of the nature of liens, mortgages and the like, together with the substance of the contract upon which such claims are founded, or if no contract, a statement of the origin of the debt. Substantially such a system was established under the Military Governorship, but perished with it, I think. Then such claims as the following would come to the light, viz.: a freedman wishes to borrow $20; he binds himself—I am informed it is an actual case—to furnish for it in the fall 300 pounds Sea Island stone cotton, which brings the cotton to the lender at 6⅔c. per pound stone, which is about 33⅓c. per pound ginned—a case where a given amount being stated no risk is run. Still, if freedmen, under knowledge of what they are about, will make such bargains, they must be allowed to and suffer the consequences. But certain it is that the regular merchants established in trade here, are mainly out of this business of fraud and overreaching; and certain it is that a large mass of freedmen are on the rapid way to abject worthlessness from food given or supplied on credit, and from a practice of charity in every respect, not strictly applied in cases of most absolute need. The only remedy is to throw all relentlessly upon their own resources, without distinction of color, and gather the real paupers into poor-houses.

A. S. H.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trials by the Bureau Court-Martial—A Captain Charged with Speculating, Prevaricating and Appropriating Public Property to His Own Benefit.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The Bureau officer's Court-martial has been occupied for the last two weeks with the case of GEO. O. GLAVIS, Hospital Chaplain and Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Goldsboro, N. C. In brief the charges against him are:

1. With being an equal partner in the cultivation of two plantations near Goldsboro', and thus becoming pecuniarily interested in the labor of freedmen, derogatory to his duties as agent of the Bureau.
2. Defrauding or not properly paying freedmen up on his plantations.
3. Prevarication while under official examination by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON.
4. Appropriating to his own use the proceeds from sales of Government property.

To all these charges the accused pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution of this case on the part of the Government has been long and thorough, as many as fifteen witnesses having been upon the stand.

The facts brought out by this investigation are about as follows:

GLAVIS, in connection with J. A. BROOKS, under the title of BROOKS & Co., has been engaged in cultivating two cotton plantations near Goldsboro, N. C.' where GLAVIS was stationed as Commissioner for the Bureau. They were in each case to furnish and pay the laborers, and were to have a certain share of the profits. GLAVIS has rather kept in the background, putting BROOKS ahead as the business man of the firm. He seems to have employed all the men, bought and distributed clothing and rations, kept the accounts, paid the hands, and superintended the plantations generally.

Upon the first plantation, that of WM. B. CARR, BROOKS & Co. employed about 45 laborers, furnishing and superintending them themselves. On this place, where everything seems to have gone along smoothly, they employed a freedman named DAWSON to superintend the laborers. The hands when first hired were very destitute, and BROOKS & Co. supplied them with clothing, cooking utensils, &c., in advance, and charged to their account. They are paid from $3 to $10 per month and the usual rations—five pounds of meat and one peck of meal per week.

In regard to affairs upon this plantation Mr. CARR testified:

"Chaplain GLAVIS never was on my plantation but twice, then remaining but half an hour each time; BROOKS & Co. paid the same wages as other planters; there was no combination among planters to keep down the price of wages; planters in my vicinity are generally running their own farms, as they had confidence that the freedmen would labor under the new system; some think they do as much now as when they were slaves; others think one-half or two-thirds as much. I heard no complaints from the men that they were insufficiently or irregularly paid, or compelled to labor against their will. BROOKS & Co. furnished them with second-hand citizens' clothing, a part of which was charged, the remainder given them. Eight men have left their service; all but one of them ran off in the old-fashioned way, in the night, without notice or demanding pay; the other asked for and received his pay. Neither children nor adults have any educational advantages; they work from sunrise to sunset, taking out about four hours for feeding, &c.; they have Saturday afternoons and the usual holidays; they lose only their sick time; they work well, and I think are doing better than any set of hands around Goldsboro; their wages are never docked for misconduct; they are paid no more now than at first, as they were engaged by the year."

Upon the other plantation, that of WM. K. LANE, where BROOKS & Co. seem to have run upon their financial Charybdis, they struggled along for some two months and then gave it up as a failure. Their hands soon became dissatisfied, and were continually leaving, faster than they could be replaced, until BROOKS & Co. were compelled to quit work for want of sufficient laborers. The reason for the hands leaving does not appear certain, Mr. LANE claiming it was because they were poorly fed and paid, BROOKS & Co. claiming that they were dissatisfied with the overseer which Mr. LANE employed. In the affairs of this plantation, as in the other, GLAVIS seems to have had but little to do personally, BROOKS attending to all the business of the firm. I append a considerable part of Mr. LANE's testimony, as he is a man of intelligence, great experience as a slave-owner, and gave his opinion freely upon matters relating to the freedmen. He has been pardoned by the President, and claims to be as loyal as any man:

Mr. LANE testified: "I work 600 acres of my plantation myself; the other 400 I had rented to BROOKS & Co. upon shares, as I had not capital enough to carry it all on myself; upon my part I have no difficulty with the hands I employ; the men BROOKS & Co. sent upon the plantation staid from two to six days each, although three or four of them remained longer; GLAVIS complained to me that my overseer, Mr. ELLIS, a white man, was too exacting with the men, would not allow them to whistle or talk in the field, and wanted me to discharge him; this I was unwilling to do, as he was one of the best cotton farmers in the State, and beside I would not be dictated to by any set of hands in my employ; no complaint that ELLIS was cruel to the men; a few white men were also employed, but they soon left, and I heard they said they would not work upon a plantation where a d—d Yankee was concerned; GLAVIS was on the plantation but a few times, and only a few minutes at a time; the hands would not get out at work until late in the morning, and would quit when they chose; GLAVIS told ELLIS, the overseer, in the presence of the men, to *whip* them and make them work if they would not without; after that the men nearly all ran away; and we could do nothing with them; don't think ELLIS ever struck a freedmen, although GLAVIS told him to; I told ELLIS at the time that he had no right to strike one, and that he would be punished if he did; GLAVIS did not intimate to me that I had any right to whip a laborer; when the men first came upon the plantation they were clad in United States clothing, some even wearing officers' uniforms, which, they said, GLAVIS gave them; BROOKS & Co. were to pay them $2 50 per month in cash, and the remainder at the end of the year." (The wages of freedmen are from $5 to $15 per month, according to the value of the hand, and in every case rations and house room. Rations are five pounds of meat and one peck of meal per week. One-half the monthly wages paid at the end of the month, the balance at the end of the year. The amount of monthly payment varies considerably, some paying the entire wages, others only one-fourth.) "This was the common price in my vicinity; the usual rations are more than a man will commonly eat; their hands complained that 'hard tack' was issued to them several times in place of meal; I heard several of their hands say they never had received any money; some of them had clothing, one had never had anything; I thought they did not know how to manage the freedmen; my theory is they must be treated kindly yet firmly, for their characters are essentially the same as when they were slaves; I treat them the same now as before they were free, except I do not punish them, or get them out to work so early in the morning, as their contracts call for labor only from sunrise to sunset; upon my own plantation I have 36 laborers who with their families make about 100 persons; the children attend the day school in Goldsboro and the others the night school; I am in favor of all being educated, but think it would be better for the hands themselves, as well as their employers, if they would not attened every evening in the week, as they remain until 11 o'clock at night, and are unable to work well the next day; there is no opposition to the freedmen's schools in Goldsboro; there was considerable opposition to GLAVIS when he first came to Goldsboro, which the prominent citizens tried to allay; I had a motion passed in the County Court to sustain GLAVIS in his efforts to maintain law and order; some planters in my vacinity were doubtful about the negroes working under the new system, but as for myself, I never had any doubt about my ability to work them if I could get money to pay and feed them properly; two planters near Goldsboro who thought the freedmen would not work, hired 20 foreign white laborers, Swiss or German, and they have all left them except two; I don't know the reason of their leaving; there is a prejudice among the freedmen, and I think it is generally unfounded, against working under old overseers; I do not think that as a class they are cruel, not as much so as the owners, nor do they grow more cruel the longer they are in the business; the greater portion of overseers are not worth the bread they eat, much less the wages they are paid; slave-drivers, who were always negroes, were very cruel; slave-traders I never knew anything about, as North Carolina furnished but few slaves for the slave-market."

Mr. J. A. BROOKS, GLAVIS' partner, testified: "I keep the books of the firm and transact all the business; by my books all the hands were paid up in full, either in clothing, provisions or money; clothing I purchased of Chaplain GLAVIS at a nominal price; I charged the men the same that I paid GLAVIS for it; it was some which GLAVIS had received from a Freedmen's Aid Society; I occasionally borrowed Government pork of GLAVIS when I was out, and repaid him when I purchased more; the men upon the Lane farm complained to me of the overseer, ELLIS."

An auctioneer at Goldsboro sold army blankets and clothing for GLAVIS, which he said he wished to dispose of, as he feared it would spoil if he kept it any longer. Another witness had purchased clothing sold at this auction. A Northern farmer near Goldsboro purchased $75 worth of clothing which had been sent out by some Freedmen's Aid Society. GLAVIS gave some to him, which he distributed among the men working on his plantation. Although he bought the clothing very cheap, no effort was made to keep the transaction secret. This witness said the feeling at Goldsboro against the Bureau as an institution *was very bitter*. A son of Mr. LANE heard GLAVIS tell the overseer to whip the men if they would not work. He also saw BROOKS & Co.'s overseer issuing pork rations from a barrel with the Government mark upon it. The men complained to him that they were not well paid.

Two of the freedmen employed upon the Lane farm, after they were made to understand the nature of an oath, testified that they had not been paid according to agreement, although BROOKS & Co. had let them have a few things, not nearly as much as their wages amounted to. Several witnesses saw GLAVIS thrash a freedman upon the Lane plantation, who had whipped a mule. According to the different witnesses, the punishment which GLAVIS inflicted upon the man varied from a few blows across the face with his riding whip, to GLAVIS dismounting, throwing him down, choking him, and striking him twenty or thirty times on the head with his fist.

A hotel-keeper at Wilson, N. C., named LUTZ, had also sold some clothing for GLAVIS at auction, consisting of a few pairs of army blankets, and a large lot of men's and women's cheap clothing. GLAVIS took part of his pay in money, the remainder in various articles, among them a pipe, $15, brandy, for sickness, $10. The whole amount of the sale was some $150. A confidential letter from GLAVIS to LUTZ, dated after Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON had made their investigations, was read, in which he requested LUTZ to send him a bill of sale of the things for $40, as this bill was necessary to make him all right at Washington. Two other witnesses were also present at this sale, one assisting in the sale, the other purchasing.

Major JOHNSTON issued Freedmen's Bureau clothing to GLAVIS in March last, for which he has never yet rendered any account. GLAVIS merely said he had buried dead men in some of the blankets, but did not make out the proper vouchers to that effect. He had also received clothing from other sources. GLAVIS' clerk gave a recent conversation between himself and GLAVIS, in which he (GLAVIS) intimated that certain reports which he feared would be injurious to him, *could* or *would not* be produced upon the trial. When these reports were called for in the legal manner, by the Judge Advocate, GLAVIS refused to produce them. Further action of the prosecution is postponed until the arrival of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, the witnesses for the third charge.

As the case now stands, it looks as if the Chaplain had made a raid for "filthy lucre" generally, and had looked out for himself as well as the poor freedmen. This is but one side of the story, and the other *may* throw a different light upon it. The Chaplain certainly has no light task to make out a clear case, in the face of all the evidence against him. Such thorough investigations as this, even if no one is punished, will frighten some of the most reckless officials into at least a moderate use of Government property and patronage for their private use. At the rate Government has been swindled by army Quartermasters and others for the last year, it is high time a vigorous effort was made to sift out some of those fellows who find so much difficulty in distinguishing which pocket belongs to "Uncle Sam," and which one to themselves.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, MAURY, from Aspinwall, July 24, with passengers, mails and treasure to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived here yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$60,042 15	Agt. Bank British North America	30,000 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	67,000 00	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	110,616 55
Eug. Kelly & Co.	136,496 13	Wells, Fargo & Co.	118,418 73
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	60,000 00	Lees & Waller	445,000 00
Panama R. R. Co.	27,878 21	To order	600,000 00
Total			$1,655,481 77

FROM ASPINWALL.

Schmilnsky, Lotz & Co.	$3,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	6,137 00
Ribon & Munoz	9,000 00	Trevor, Colgate & Co.	4,600 00
Marceal & Co.	300 00		
Total			$23,037 00

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Arrival of the First Steamer from New-Zealand—A Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent

PANAMA, Monday, July 23, 1866.

The event of the past week was the arrival on the 20th of the first steamer from New-Zealand and Australia, the *Kaikoura*—christened here the "*Kangaroo*"—which left Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th of June, thus making the run in twenty-six days. The schedule time is twenty-eight days. The *Kaikoura* had about ninety passengers, thirty to forty of whom go to New-York, and the balance to England today. I inclose you a summary of the news. The regular day of sailing from Panama of those steamers is the 24th of each month.

The steamer from Santa Martha, with news from Bogota, the capital of this Republic, is not due till to-morrow. We are anxious here to know how Gen. MOSQUERA gets along, and whether he has sold out the reserves of the Panama Railroad.

A servant woman of Mr. CROWELL, of Boston, was killed yesterday on the Australian steamer *Kaikoura*, by falling through a trap-door carelessly left open in a passage-way by the mate of the steamer.

Hon. RICHARD H. ROUSSEAU, United States Minister Resident to Honduras, and W. J. COGGESHALL, Esq., United States Minister Resident to Ecuador, who arrived on the 19th from New-York, go forward to their posts to-morrow. Acting-Admiral THATCHER went to California to raise his flag on the *Vanderbilt* in place of Com. RODGERS, on the 21st. Mr. BUNCH, well known in the United States as British Consul at Havana during our rebellion, and who is said to have aided our enemies all that he could, is in Panama. He goes to Bogota as British Charge to Colombia.

A man by the name of GARDINER murdered another by the name of JAMES MORRIS, at Aspinwall, on Friday night last. It appears that they had an old quarrel in Nicaragua, and MORRIS is said to have frequently of late threatened the life of GARDINER. On the evening in question MORRIS approached the latter in a bar-room, and after calling him a coward, struck him a light blow in the face. Upon this, GARDINER stabbed MORRIS twice in the side with a dirk, and he died in about twenty minutes. GARDINER is in prison. MORRIS, known in San Francisco by the name of "Jimmy the Drummer Boy," was a villain of the deepest dye. He is charged with having committed murder in California, with having robbed WELLS, FARGO & Co's Express riders, with having been concerned in the heavy robbery at the What Cheer House, &c., &c, GARDINER, who was also from San Francisco, is said also to be a very bad man. He was formerly a butcher in San Francisco.

One evening last week a rocket or two having been thrown up in this city, the ships-of-war mistook it for signals to land their men, and the *Mohongo* sent two or three boat loads ashore. Finding out, before landing, the mistake, the men were returned to the ship. The United States steamship *Farallones* also sent a boat with seven men, under Ensign SHERMAN, ashore, and the Ensign, not finding anybody to report to at the beach, foolishly marched his men with their arms up the main street, where he made some little display of them. Finally he retired to a grog-shop, where his men snoozed away till morning. The United States Consul, so soon as he learned the facts, apologized to the Governor for the action of Ensign SHERMAN, and the functionary professed to be entirely satisfied. The men committed no disorders in the streets, and made no noise; but a newspaper of the city, anxious to create a sensation, spread out two or three columns before its readers on the subject next day, most of its facts being pure fiction. SHERMAN is properly under arrest for his stupidity. He is also charged with being drunk while parading his men.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* is in this port, and the *Bienville* at Aspinwall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Narrow Escape of Senor Garcia Moreno from Assassination—The Proposed Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 23, 1866.

The British steamer *Pacific* brings us dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 3d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th July. There is nothing new from Ecuador.

PERU.

The rumor that Gen. CASTILLA had gone South to endeavor to get up a revolution against PRADO seems to have been untrue, or at least premature. The whole country is at present quiet. The new Peruvian iron-clads had not arrived at Callao. They were still in the harbor of Valparaiso.

The new Callao ship-dock is now in full working order. The British steamer *Talca* was the first to make use of it, and the United States double-ender *Wateree* the next.

Mr. ROBERTSON, British Vice-Consul, died at Callao a few days before the steamer left.

Señor GARCIA MORENO, Ex-President of Ecuador, and now Ecuadorian Minister to Chili, came very near losing his life at the Railway-station at Lima on the 2d July. Six shots were discharged at him from a revolver by one of his own countrymen, one or two of which inflicted slight wounds upon him. The assassin was also wounded, Señor MORENO having discharged several shots at him. The man, whose name is VITRIE, attacked the Ex-President because he had his brother shot for some political or other offence he had committed. VITRIE is in prison at Lima.

CHILI.

The only news of any importance is the reëlection of Señor PEREZ to the Presidency. His opponents had two candidates in the field, Gen. BULNES and Señor GALLO, and although at the last moment the two combined, they were unable to defeat Señor PEREZ.

Much discontent having prevailed among the pro-

Continued on Eighth Page.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Second Letter to Hon. A. H. H. Stuart on the Policy of the South.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 16, 1866.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart:

SIR: I asked you why you and I should not be friends. I do not mean by that that we are enemies in the sense of war, or injury, or personal dislike. But why should we not be friends in that broad, Christian, political sense—in which, having common objects for the welfare of our country and mankind, we can unite in a common policy without jealousy or controversy? Are we never to have another era of good feeling? Are we forever to dwell in the jarring, jingle of party politics? I repeat, why may we not agree? For, I assure you, that if the millions who agree with me were united with the millions who agree with you, we should have a united and politically harmonious people. Then why may we not agree? I will tell you what seems to me the difficulty. One thing is the constant abuse and reproach of each section by the other. You have given one example of this in your speech before the University of Virginia. Why should you turn aside to charge intolerance upon New-England? Suppose it true, is not the intolerance of two hundred years ago to be omitted from the discussions of the present day? When the retort upon Virginia is so very easy, why should it be provoked? Again, we have just finished a war in which the Confederate States went down in the battle; why should you, and if not you, others in the South try to prolong that controversy by bitter words, by persecuting Northern men who would settle in the South, or by prolonging the condition of Slavery in opposing any improvement or elevation of the negroes? It is in vain to deny the fact that while the South needs all the labor, talent and capital it can get, there are large districts, probably the largest part of the late Confederate States, in which a Northern man who would settle quietly down in business is not safe. The result is he withdraws himself and his capital. It is equally undeniable that in large sections of the South all attempts to educate or elevate the negro intellectually or morally are frowned down. The "School Marm," as you are pleased to call the Christian woman who undertakes the tedious and irksome task of teaching negroes, you would drive out. In fine, it is a fact that so far as public opinion and Southern usages go, you would keep the negro in as servile a condition as he was in Slavery. Such is the moral condition of the South in regard to the negro race, whose future is the weightiest question the South has to consider.

Let us look for a moment at the political question. Under the original Constitution, the eleven late Confederate States would be entitled to *eighteen* representatives of the negro population; but since the abolition of Slavery by the amendment to the Constitution, the eleven rebel States will be entitled to *thirty* representatives of negroes! That is, you will *gain* just *twelve* representatives by having made a most atrocious rebellion! Do *you*, Mr. STUART, believe that is political justice? I don't, and I don't mean to submit to any such thing. Virginia has near half a million of negroes. Suppose Ohio had half a million of Chinese. A political balance might in that way be struck. But do you believe that either Virginia or Ohio have any right to claim, against the other States, the representation in Congress of races whom they politically ignore? But Ohio has no half a million of Chinese, and half a million of intelligent white people have to be set off against half a million of negroes without votes! To meet this case, Congress has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which places representation on the basis of *voters*. Is not that right, morally and politically? And I want to know of you, Mr. STUART, whether you in Virginia mean to adopt the amendment? Do you say no—never? Permit me to say I heard the South declare that it would "die in the last ditch;" but you took good care not to die in the last ditch; and, except in the case of murderous guerrillas, you performed no extraordinary acts of desperation. I think, therefore, that you will adopt the amendment, and, what is more, enact negro suffrage—much as you swear about it now. My opinion is based on the fact that you mean to govern this country, if possible; and with thirty negro representatives you may possibly do it. You won't do it? Let me cite the opinion of one of your countrymen, who understands you all thoroughly. JOHN MINOR BOTTS stated, at Baltimore, that the Democratic politicians in the South would eat, drink and sleep with negroes, if they could take them to the polls next day! I have so little doubt of it, I feel assured that you will adopt the amendment to the Constitution the moment we teach you that you can have no power without it; and if the signs of the times do not mislead me, we shall teach you that very soon. You see, Mr. STUART, by this statement, why you and I cannot be friends, till either your sense of justice, or, expediency, shall make a change in your policy upon three points:

1. That you shall cease to regard the people of New-England and the Northwest as foreigners, whom you are at liberty to abuse and malign at your pleasure. 2. That you shall cease to treat the negro as an inferior animal, whom you are to keep in utter ignorance and darkness, without one particle of Christian charity and sympathy, which is due from every disciple of Christ to all men. 3. That you shall cease to claim thirty representatives of negroes, (twelve more than you would have had under the slave dispensation,) while you give those negroes no vote. In other words, you must not give three votes in South Carolina for one in Indiana. You have appealed to the West, and I assure you that the West will never submit to that inequality of representation. You flatter yourself that some combination of parties may, by threatening a bloody revolution, accomplish your objects. I tell you nay. The people of the West are not a weak, cowardly people. They will not be deceived by your abuse of New-England, or frightened by your threats of bloody revolution. If there is to be a revolution be assured the people of the West will take charge of it. Take my advice in time. Adopt the amendments to the Constitution. Then eat, drink, and sleep with the negroes, to get their votes. You have walked through meaner places than this, and you will do it again.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

A FREAK FROM A THUNDER CLOUD.—On Saturday afternoon the sky was obscured, and over New-Jersey hung a mass of clouds, dark, dense, and grandly massive. From their very centre, about 4 P. M., a bolt of lightning like a white-hot arrow preceded a peal of thunder that sounded like the simultaneous discharge of the eight hundred Prussian guns that gave the late victory over Austria to the Prussians. It descended upon the deck of the bark *Juanna Benjamin*, loading with petroleum, for Antwerp. There were 1,300 barrels of that inflammable material in her hold, while in close contiguity to her lay five other vessels laden and ready to sail, whose united loads amounted 6,790 barrels of oil. The lightning struck the foretopmast. It shivered it into splinters, descended the mast to the deck, entered a coal box filled with oakum that stood against the mast; set it on fire; passed on to the chain, thence out of the hawse-hole, and then was lost in the Delaware. A worthy Custom-house officer, Mr. JOHN S. NISBET, standing upon the dock, tallying the oil, dodged a flying splinter, that cut a hole in his straw hat, but did him otherwise no personal injury. The escape seems almost equivalent to a special providence.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE LINCOLN HOME IN PHILADELPHIA.—Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT wrote the following letter of encouragement to Mayor MCMICHAEL, upon learning of this project: "It is with great pleasure I notice that the ladies of Philadelphia are about to repay, in some measure, the debt we owe to the brave men who lost their lives in defence of our property and homes, by establishing a home for the special care of their orphan children. Every soldier, whose life has been spared, will feel that his work is appreciated when he sees the care bestowed upon the children of his less fortunate brothers. I especially approve of surrounding them with home comforts and Christian influence during that period of life when a boy is, for the first time, exposed to the temptation of the world—when he first attempts to make a living for himself. The ladies, and all connected with the Lincoln Institution or Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home, have my warmest sympathy and best wishes.

U. S. GRANT.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Provisions of the Reorganizing Bill as Adopted by Congress.

Mr. WILSON'S Senate Army Bill, as finally adopted by the Conference Committee, and by both Houses of Congress passed finally, provides:

That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five (5) regiments of artillery, ten (10) regiments of cavalry, and fifty (50) regiments of infantry, all of which, including the Professors and the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, shall be known as the Army of the United States.

The five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the Fifth Regiment of artillery, provided that the Regimental Adjutants, Quartermasters and Commissaries shall hereafter be extra First or Second Lieutenants, selected from the Lieutenants of the regiments.

To the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, the First and Second Lieutenants of which shall be selected from the officers and soldiers of the volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of First Lieutenant shall be selected from among officers of the volunteer cavalry, and one-third from officers of the regular army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct, Provided, that any portion of the cavalry force may be armed and drilled as infantry or dismounted cavalry at the discretion of the President. Provided, that each cavalry regiment shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and regimental Adjutants, Quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra First or Second Lieutenants selected from the Lieutenants of the regiments.

There shall be forty-five regiments of infantry, to consist of ten regiments of ten companies each, now organized. The nine remaining regiments to be so distributed that each battalion with the addition of two companies, shall constitute a regiment of ten companies, and eight additional regiments of ten companies each, four of which shall be composed of colored men, and four regiments of ten companies each, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps, and all vacancies in the grades of First and Second Lieutenants shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers, and one-half of the vacancies in grades above that of First Lieutenant shall be filled by selections from among the officers of volunteers, and one-half from the officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is to be officered by officers of the army or volunteers who have been wounded in the line of duty.

Volunteer officers to be selected for appointment under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war. California, Nevada and Oregon are not included in this provision.

So far as regards the number of troops, each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, and extra First Lieutenant, and one Regimental Quartermaster, an extra First Lieutenant, ten Captains, ten First and Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Hospital Steward, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, two Principal Musicians, and ten companies, and each company shall have one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred, at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase.

There may be retained or enlisted fifteen bands, as now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to assembled brigades, or to forts or posts where the greatest number of troops are ordinarily stationed; and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same footing as other bands provided by law.

And there shall be one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as are now provided by law.

And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for the National Cemeteries already established, or to be established, one superintendent, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from the non-commissioned officers of the regular army and volunteer forces, who have received certificates of merit for services during the war.

That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for a term of five years for cavalry and three years for infantry and artillery.

It shall be competent to enlist men who have been wounded, provided their wounds do not incapacitate them for army or other light duty.

There shall be to the army one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as is now provided by law.

The Adjutant-General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of officers now authorized by law, viz.: One Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two assistant Adjutant-Generals, to rank as Colonels of cavalry; four assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry; and thirteen assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Majors of cavalry.

There shall be four Inspectors-General of the army, with rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry, and five Assistant Inspectors-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry, and three Majors.

The Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of a Brigadier-General, and one Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry; and said Judge-Advocate-General and his assistant shall receive, revise and have recorded, the proceedings of the Courts-martial, Courts of Inquiry, and Military commissions of the armies of the United States, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the Judges-Advocate-General of the armies; and of Judges-Advocate now in the service there may be retained not exceeding ten, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the Judge-Advocate-General, and be discharged whenever the Secretary of War decides that their services can be dispensed with.

The Quartermaster's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; six Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; twelve Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry; sixteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry, and forty-eight Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry; and vacancies hereby created in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster shall be filled by selection from among the persons who have rendered meritorious service as Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers during two years of war after the first appointment.

No vacancies are to be filled until the Majors are reduced to twelve and the Lieutenant-Colonels to ten. The number of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department shall hereafter be as many as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of infantry.

The provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall continue in force until the 1st day of January, 1867, and no longer.

The Subsistence Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, namely: One Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Commissary-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; two Assistant Commissary-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry; eight Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry; and sixteen Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry.

Officers of the line detailed to act as Regimental Quartermasters or Commissaries, or Commissaries of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra compensation while responsible for good property, ten dollars per month.

The Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Surgeon-General, to rank as a Brigadier-General, one Assistant Surgeon-General, to rank as a Colonel of cavalry, and to be Chief Medical Purveyor, and four assistants, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonels, to give bonds and be assigned to duty as Surgeons, when not on duty as Purveyors.

There shall be sixty Surgeons, with the emoluments of Majors of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant Surgeons, with rank as First Lieutenants of Cavalry, for the first three years service, and with rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry after three years' service, and five Medical Storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law, and all the vacancies hereby created in the grade of Assistant Surgeon, shall be filled by selection from among the persons who have served as staff and regimental Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, two years during the war, and persons who have served as Assistant Surgeons three years in the volunteer service, shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Captain.

Army Hospital Stewards are to be detailed or enlisted under the direction of the Surgeon-General.

The Pay Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Paymaster-General, ranking as a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Paymaster-Generals, ranking as Colonels of cavalry; two Deputy Paymaster-Generals, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry, and sixty Paymasters as Majors of cavalry. And vacancies hereby created in the grade of Major shall be filled by selection from persons who have served as additional Paymasters.

The Corps of Engineers shall consist of one Chief of Engineers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; six Colonels, twelve Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-six Majors, thirty Captains, and twenty-six First and ten Second Lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the Engineer Corps.

The five companies of engineer soldiers and Sergeant-major and Quartermaster-sergeant heretofore prescribed by law shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank, detailed from the corps of engineers and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of Adjutants and Quartermasters of cavalry.

The Ordnance Department of the army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz.: One Brigadier-General, three Colonels, six Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors, twenty Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants and thirteen Ordnance Storekeepers, with the rank and pay of Captains of cavalry, except at Springfield. The storekeeper is to be a Major. Six of the Ordnance Storekeepers may be detailed to act as paymasters at the arsenal.

There shall be one chief signal officer of the army, to rank as a Colonel of cavalry.

The Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the army, upon the recommendation of the Chief Signal officer, six officers, and not to exceed 100 non-commissioned officers and privates, to be taken from the battalion of engineers for the performance of signal duty. Provided, that no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the Signal Corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and officers, while so detailed, shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades, and enlisted men, while so detailed, shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the Government.

No officer of the regular army below the rank of Colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and past record of services before a board of three general officers, or officers of his corps or arm of service, senior to him in rank. And should the officer fail said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be reëxamined, and upon a second failure, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army. Provided, that if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualification, he shall not be entitled to reëxamination.

The Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance, shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong. No person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the Pay, Medical or Quartermaster's Departments, until he shall have passed the examination required by law.

No person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed satisfactory examination before a board to be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into services rendered during the war, the capacity and qualifications of the applicants; and such appointments, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services, and persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall be entitled to mileage, if appointed, and a commission, but no other compensation. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

One section abolishes sutlers after July 1, 1867; another directs the Secretary of War to prepare a code of regulations, and report to Congress the next session, and the present code to remain in force till then.

Officers of colored troops are to be considered officers of volunteers, and officers of the regular army who have held volunteer commissions or commanded volunteers are not.

The pay of Chaplains to remain the same as now, and they are to have mileage the same as other officers. One Chaplain is to be appointed by the President, whose duty shall include instructions to enlisted men in common English branches.

The Secretary of War is directed to establish schools at posts or permanent camps, where soldiers shall be taught.

No person who has been in the rebel naval or civil service shall be appointed under this act. But any such appointment shall be illegal and void.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE SPHYGMOGRAPH.—The great merit of this instrument is that it aids men in reducing their art to something like science, since it gives a permanent and minutely accurate record of a phenomenon, which before was known only by the very unsatisfactory discrimination of the sense of touch. It gives a self-written record of the movements of the pulse. A principal beam of very light construction is fastened on the arm by carefully padded straps; to this is attached a lever of nearly the length of the forearm; the shorter arm of this lever rests gently but firmly on the pulse; at each rise of the artery and subsequent fall the motion is exactly imparted to the lever, and the end of the longer arm performs the same movements, as does the shorter, but on a much larger scale. To the end of the longer arm is attached a fine pointed pencil, in contact with which a smooth strip of a paper is made to move by clockwork in a horizontal direction. The effect of this arrangement is, that a straight line would be drawn on the piece of paper were it not for the rythmic perpendicular movement caused by the pulse, which results in the production of an undulated line, the waves in which represent the separate expansions of the artery; of course it is evident that since the movement of the paper is invariably uniform, the variations in the pulse will be distinctly indicated by the height, length and form of the waves; and accordingly, we have a most accurate and valuable means of comparing the pulse in various individuals and under various circumstances. Some very interesting results have been obtained by studying the pulses of diseased persons, and the instrument has been found to exhibit phenomena in the pulse which it was quite impossible to detect by the use of the fingers. The "sphygmogram" of a person afflicted with a certain disease of the heart, for example, is found to exhibit a series of undulations, the ascending line of which is very long and tremulous, and but slightly oblique, while the descending is very abrupt, and nearly perpendicular.

PETROLEUM FORMED FROM SEAWEED.—This theory of the formation of rock oil has recently been advanced by Prof. WILBUR, of Hamilton, C. W. His idea is that petroleum has had its source in marine vegetation, just as coal has been derived from terrestrial plants. Few persons have an adequate idea of the immense growth of seaweed in the depths of the ocean. After their term of growth was completed they became detached, floated off, and finally sank to the bottom. It is a received opinion among geologists, that this portion of the North American Continent had once been the bed of a salt-water ocean. The ocean floor, as must be remembered, was not level, but had, throughout its whole extent, deep hollows and rising ridges. It was, of course, in these deep hollows that these seaweed deposits would find their last resting-place, after long tossing about in the waves and ocean currents. In this way it would come to pass that they would not be evenly distributed over the bottom, but only in those hollows or pockets. Meanwhile the deposit of solid stratified rock, or what afterward became such, was going on, and after untold ages these masses of seaweed became covered to various depths. He considered it no very unreasonable or unscientific supposition that these masses of oily, carbonaceous matter should, under the circumstances, take the form of oil, of a liquid hydrocarbon. They had seen that oil existed in and was distilled from coal, which was conceded to be the remains of terrestrial vegetation. There was, therefore, nothing violent in the supposition that petroleum, so exactly like coal oil in its properties, has been formed from marine vegetation. The vegetable origin of both is indubitable.

THE INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON TWINING PLANTS.—This ever-interesting subject has been reinvestigated by DUCHARTRE, on certain well-known plants, which, too weak to support themselves, tend to twine around the nearest objects. They generally do this from right to left, that is, inversely to the motion of the sun, but some species turn in the opposite direction, and it is impossible to make either the one or the other change its direction. PALEN, VON MOHL, DITROCHET, and, latterly, DARWIN, have successively expressed the opinion that light was the cause of this tendency; but from the experiments being wanting to confirm this theory, M. DUCHARTRE, who had discovered that the Chinese yam could live a long while in the dark, resolved to try the effect of the absence of light upon it. At the end of May last he placed one in a pot, and as soon as it showed its stem above ground he took it down to a cellar, where it remained in complete darkness until the 2d of August following. The stem, in the course of seven weeks, grew to a metre and a half. It looked withered and whitish, but upon the whole was strong, and even stiff and perfectly straight, having no tendency to twine itself around the stick which had been placed there for its support. Another yam was planted nearly a month later, and left exposed to daylight until it had turned itself twice about the stick. It was then taken and placed in the cellar, where its stem, still obeying its natural tendency, went around once more, but in a more vertical direction than before; after which it grew straight up along its pole, to which it was fastened as it grew. It was now again taken up into the garden, where it immediately began to turn round again, make five close turns, and when it was once more taken down into the cellar it continued its growth again in a straight line, and so on accordingly as it was alternately in the light or in the dark. The same phenomena were observed in other species of twining plants.

THE ATMOSPHERIC CAREER OF A REMARKABLE DETONATING METEOR.—On the 21st of November, 1865, a meteor about three times as bright as Venus is at its highest, and having an apparent diameter of 8° or 10°, was observed by Mr. WARREN DE LA RUE near Crawford. The meteor rose from the eastern horizon, being surrounded at first, like a comet, by a parabola-shaped halo of light reminding an observer of the zodiacal light in its form, but rapidly rising and becoming brighter. When at an altitude of 40° due east, the meteor emerged like a fire ball from a Roman candle, of a blue color, about a quarter of the apparent diameter of the full moon in width, and drawing after a trail of reddish-colored sparks, 2½° or 3° behind in length; as it passed overhead, the outpouring and falling behind of the matter forming the train became very distinctly visible. At Wimbledon, near London, where the meteor was seen by Mr. F. D. PENROSE, it vanished suddenly, or at any rate very rapidly. It traversed the entire length of the valley of the Thames—a distance of seventy-five miles—from forty-one miles above the Nore to twenty-seven miles above the earth's surface in the neighborhood of Hanley-on-the-Thames. On the average of four separate accounts, estimated by different observers, between four and ten seconds, the time taken by the meteor to travel the entire distance was six seconds and a half, or about eleven miles per second. At Wimbledon Mr. PENROSE heard at the time a loud report, like that of a cannon fired off at a distance of some miles; and there can be no doubt that this meteor was really a detonating fire-ball.

THE CAUSE OF FEVER-AGUE.—Experiments to ascertain this were commenced by an examination of the mucous secretions of patients who had been most subjected to the malaria, and in these was detected a large amount of low form of life, such as algæ, funga, diatomacea and desmidea. Some of these were found to be invariably associated with ague. Other bodies, which were constantly present in such cases, are described as being "minute, oblong cells, either single or aggregated, consisting of a distinct nucleus, surrounded with a smooth cell wall, with a highly clear, apparently empty space between the outer cell wall and nucleus. From these characters it is concluded that the bodies are not fungi, but belong properly to the algæ. These bodies were not found above the level at which the ague was observed. In order to ascertain exactly their source, he suspended plates of glass over the water in a certain marsh regarded as unhealthy. In the water which condensed upon the under surface of these plates, he found an abundance of these structures. From repeated researches, therefore, it is concluded—First, these spores are carried aloft above the surface at night, in the damp exhalation which appears after sunset; second, these bodies rise from thirty to sixty feet, never above the summit of the damp night-exhalation, and ague is similarly limited; third, the day air of ague districts is free from these bodies.

PERFECT MODE OF SOLIDIFYING ORGANIC TISSUES.—Microscopists and others who are successively engaged in the examination of organic tissues and albuminoid substances, will be glad to know of a method by which those bodies can be dried without the application of heat, and in which the original appearance of the freshly-made preparation will not be lost. The apparatus employed for this purpose is, in its simplest form, a well-closed glass crucible, filled with ether, at the bottom of which is placed the chloride of calcium, quicklime, calcined sulphate of copper, &c., intended to absorb the water. A shallow vessel is placed below the surface of the liquid for the reception of the substance to be dried. The ether continually yields its water to the chloride of calcium, constantly withdrawing it in turn from the substance to be dried, until finally the latter corresponds in its hydroscopic state with that of the desiccating agent. The thorough wetting in this manner of the constituent particles of the substance to be dried (which of course must be insoluble in the ether) prevents their sticking together, and the original appearance is retained when dry. The use of ether in a liquid form is frequently not necessary. The skins of animals, animal membranes, &c., readily assume in an atmosphere saturated with the vapor of ether and containing a suitably strong shygroscopic substance, a condition similar to that of white dressed leather.

ORIGIN OF COLORS OF GEMS AND MINERALS.—The origin of colors in transparent stones and other minerals has always been a subject of great interest. And until a very recent period it was generally believed that their color was due to a minute quantity of certain metallic oxides: as for example the red color of garnet was due to the sesquo-oxide of iron, &c. Afterward Sir D. BREWSTER, in one of the hardest of gems, topaz, found exceedingly volatile hydro-carbon. Subsequently LEWY ascertained that the green color of emerald was due to an organic substance. KNOX demonstrated the fact that smoked quartz became colorless when heated. WOLF proved that the various colors of Fluor Spar was due to a hydro-carbon. Even the reddish, yellowish or greenish color of some clays was found by TOURNET to be due to organic substances. He cited the curious fact that certain clays, from a molecular change, in which he supposed jasper to have been produced, became not only colorless under the influence of heat, but gave off vapors which had a strong empyreumatic odor. Lastly, KUHLMANN, in the act of seeking to demonstrate that the coloration of many gems and minerals may be traced to the presence of organic matters, succeeded in coloring colorless minerals; thus, for example, by plunging topaz, rock crystal and opal into melted pitch, he has given a yellow color to the topaz, and changed colorless rock crystal into the smoky quartz.

THE SUN'S RADIATION OF LIGHT AND HEAT EXCELLED.—Electricity has finally vindicated its superiority over all other sources of light and heat. All previous discoveries in electricity have been surpassed in practical importance by one, the particulars of which were communicated to the Royal Society a few weeks ago by H. WIEDE. It is an entirely new magneto-electric engine. The principle is not difficult to understand. An armature worm wound round with insolated wire is made to revolve rapidly in front of the poles of a large permanent magnet. The currents of electricity thus induced in the insulated wire are carried around a large electro-magnet, which is thereby excited to a very high degree. In front of this electro-magnet a second covered armature is rotated, and the electric current thus generated is carried around a third electro-magnet. It is from a rotating armature in front of this third magnet, that the electric current ultimately used for heating and lighting effect is produced. At each passage round the electro-magnets and induction in the rotating armatures, the electric current becomes magnified to a most extraordinary degree, until ultimately it is powerful enough to melt iron bars in a minute and to produce a light greatly surpassing that of the sun itself. The machine is driven by means of a steam engine, and this is the only expense.

RAPIDITY OF NERVE FORCE.—It is now shown that though the transmission of sensation is so rapid that the effect seemed to be co-eteaneous with the cause, nevertheless it is not so, and there is in reality an interval of time between the prick of a pin on the foot and the perception of the sensation—an interval so minute indeed as to be inappreciable, for no space of time less than the tenth part of a second can be distinguished by the natural powers of man. By mechanical contrivances and electricity, however, the velocity of nervous agency can be undoubtedly determined. The nerves of a frog recently killed were excited by secondary voltaic currents, and the contraction of the muscle thereby produced was shown by magnifying the effects, so that in one case a small flag was raised; in another arrangement the effect was seen by releasing a trigger and in a third case lines were stretched on a blackened glass, that were afterward exhibited by the electric lamp. Nerve force is not so very rapidly transmitted. In a creature so long as a whale, the fact of a harpoon having been thrust into his tail would not be announced in the creature's brain till a second after it had entered, and it required another second to transmit the force required to move the extremity of its tail.

A DISINFECTING FILTER.—It is known to physiologists that the most suddenly fatal of all poisons are those of organic origin. The presence of this matter in water is frequently imperceptible to taste and sight. In the year 1854, a pump from which large supplies of water were drawn, yielded perfectly clear water, which yet killed 500 people in the first three nights of September. Stimulated by this experience, researches were entered upon to ascertain whether all the organic *matter* in water could be filted out. More recently a curious property of magnetic oxide of iron has been demonstrated in the preparation of filters. This magnetic carbide is asserted to possess the power of converting oxygen into ozone. The inventor says its purifying property is "due to its power of attracting oxygen to its surface," which "there becomes changed into ozone, or at least a body having its properties." But whatever may be the theory of its action, its effects in removing oxidizable and other organic matter from water are undoubted.

LIME IN EXTRACTING SUGARS.—PELIET long ago demonstrated that owing to the insoluble nature of the compound formed of lime and sugar, the former substance would be a most valuable agent in the manufacture of the latter. This suggestion has at last been adopted. The molasses is mixed with the requisite quantity of hydrate of lime and alcohol in a large vat, and intimately stirred for more than an hour. The lime compound of sugar which then seperates is poured off, pressed and washed with spirit. All the alcohol used in the process is afterwards recovered by distillation. The mud-like precipitate thus produced is mixed with water and decomposed with a current of carbonic acid. The carbonate of lime is then removed by filtration, and the clear liquid containing the sugar evaporated, decolorized with animal charcoal, and chrystallized in the usual manner; on an average, thirty pounds of sugar were obtained from one hundred pounds of molasses.

LIGHT EMITTING INSECTS.—This function is performed for the reproduction of its species. The remarkable analogy between this insect-light and electric-light has occasioned surprise to many naturalists. The anatomy of the electric organs in fishes correspond in all essential points with that of the light-producing organs of insects. In one organ the electric shock especially affects nerves and muscle of those who place themselves in contact with it. In the other, light is produced. The light organ of the glow-worm, therefore, is a nerve operating analogous to the electric organs of fishes; and the hypothesis heretofore held, of its being due to the oxidation of phospsorus is totally disproved by facts. The continuous luminosity of the light giving part or organ, is surprising. When cut out, in a moist atmosphere, it may continue to give light forty-eight hours. The insect when shining brightly, deflected the galvanometer of DU BOIS RAYMOND apparatus, three to seven degrees.

BENZOL is a striking illustration of the way in which substances of the utmost value, after having been discovered, may long remain unavailed of. It was discovered by FARADAY forty years ago, but was not used, although it may be obtained with ease, and to any amount, from the naptha of coal tar, by fractional distillation, its boiling point being 80° per cent. It is readily converted into aniline by treating it with fuming nitric acid, which transforms it into nitro-benzole, or nitro-benzine, and then changing this into aniline by means of reducing agents, such as sulphuretted hydrogen. The saline solution is then heated, (not above 212°,) and a steam is passed into the second cylinder. After about an hour a tap between the two is turned, and the one containing the compressed steam is placed in a vessel of cold water.

ST. ELMOS FIRE, OR LAMBENT LIGHTNING.—A good account of this remarkable phenomenon has been given by Capt. BRIGGS, of the steamer *Talbott*, in the Irish channel. "I found," he says, "that the light, which appeared large at a distance, was made up of a number of jets, each of which expanded to the size of a half-crown, appeared of a beautiful violet color, and made a slight hissing noise. Placing my hand in contact with one of the jets, a sensible warmth was felt, and three jets attached themselves to as many fingers, but I could observe no smell. The jets were not permanent, but sometimes went out, returning again when the snow was heaviest. It appeared to me they came out between the wood and iron of the ship."

METALS TRANSPARENT TO LIGHT.—Many years ago FARADAY observed that light was transmitted through thin sheets of platinum, palladium and crodium, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron and aluminium. Recently TASICKE sought to determine the secret velocity with which light travels through metals, and found that it travels faster through gold and silver than through a vacuum; but none of these facts was so surprising as those afterward shown by DEVILLE, that both platinum and thick wrought iron tubes are often carried to a high temperature easily permeable to gases. So remarkable was the permeability of iron at a high temperature, that an iron tube filled with hydrogen gas before the experiment was found at the end of two hours to hold only a trace of it.

A CLUE TO THE ORIGIN OF METEORS.—Notwithstanding the careful analyses which have from time to time been made of these bodies, the presence of no new metal had been discovered in them, but they have been found to be composed in part, in some instances, of metals in a native state, which are never found in that condition on the earth. One of them, examined by Mr. LAWRENCE SMITH, contained a peculiar yellow mineral, consisting of iron, nickel and phosphorous. Many of these stones, analyzed by chemists, have been found to contain a large quantity of carbonaceous matter. All these facts seem to leave but little room for doubt but that these bodies have a cosmical origin.

NON-RECOIL GUNS.—Mr. HARDING proposes, and seems to have shown by experiment, the practicability of a gun without any breach. It is a simple cylindrical tube. The shot is placed at the centre, the charge behind it confined by a wad, and a second wad is introduced at such a distance as to leave an air space behind the charge. It is an extraordinary fact that although the gun is equally open in both directions, almost the whole force of the explosion takes place at the shot, which attains the same velocity as if fired from an ordinary gun, and is followed by the gases generated in the gun, a very small part only escaping at the breach. There is no recoil.

SAVING OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—The cause of the destruction of photography, apparently by the action of time only, is generally considered to be due in reality to the presence of a minute quantity of hyposulphite of soda. Hitherto the only plan of getting rid of this agent has been long and continous washing in hot and cold water. Dr. SMITH suggests oxidizing the hyposulphite of soda into sulphate of soda, (which is harmless) by dilute peroxid of hydrogen. We recently gave a formula for obtaining this easily and in a very pure state. The strength of the solution does not require to be great. If diluted a thousand times, a solution is obtained capable of oxidizing hyposulphite. It appears that all the hyposulphurous acid is instantly converted.

MUSCULAR CONTRACTION.—It is one mistake to suppose that muscular contraction is so very simplistic a phenomenon. M. MAROY has invented an instrument which makes a drawing of the movements of muscular fibres in their contraction. A muscular shock imparts a wave motion to the fibres. If a shock is prolonged till the muscle is fatigued, the waves lose their amplitude and finally become extinct. A slow succession of shocks is marked by long ascending lines and short descending ones: a quick succession leads to equality in the two; and when the shocks are occasionally quick—more than 32 per second—a tetanic condition supervenes, and a straight line replaces the waves.

THE SECRET OF MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—A piece of apparently plain albumized paper is supplied the purchaser, with a piece of blotting paper; by placing the latter over the former and wetting it, an image is developed. The explanation is amusingly simple. A fixed untoned print, when immersed in a saturated solution of bi-chloride of mercury, having been well washed, will gradually disappear. A piece of blotting paper, which has been soaked in a week solution of hyposulphite of soda and dried, will, however, when wetted and laid over the paper, restore the image very quickly, and when so restored and well washed, it is permanent.

SEPARATION OF GASES.—The fact is learned that, at very high temperatures, compound gases separate, and their components have no action on each other. COILLATEL heated metal in a fire of coal and wood charcoal to such a temperature that platinum was easily fusible in it. The gases were collected, and the result proved that oxygen has no action on hydrogen, carbon or carbonic oxide, in the midst of a combustible mass which is maintained at a temperature higher than the fusing point of platinum.

NEW FOOD FOR LARVÆ.—It has recently been found that some larvæ of the common meal worm had done great damage in an extensive cellar by eating through the corks of bottles containing port wine. They had also attacked the corks of the sherry bottles. It was also found that the larvæ of an allied insect had thus pulverized and destroyed a considerable part of an entire invoice of fine corks.

CURIOUS MAGNETIC PHENOMENON.—M. COURDEROY introduces an electro-magnet into the circuit of a galvanic pile, and breaking the circuit, places the ends of the two conducting wires, separated one from the other, in a box containing metallic filings. If now one of the conducting wires be slowly raised, a small chain, consisting of the cohering fragments, will be drawn out, every particle in the box adhering.

GENERATION OF OZONE.—Ozone may be very readily generated from permanganate of potassa. Mix two parts, by weight, of permanganate of potassa with three parts, by weight, of sulphuric acid. A mixture of one part of the potash salt with one of the acid is so powerful as to produce combustion if brought into contact with essential oils. The ozone is eliminated very rapidly.

FUNCTION OF LEAVES BETTER UNDERSTOOD.—M. COVENINDA'S researches confirms SASSEURE'S opinion that leaves constantly evolved carbonic acid gas day and night. He states that buds and leaves also, in their earliest stage of development, give off carbonic acid in full sunlight, the amount of oxygen given off at the same time gradually increasing with their growth.

THE WINANS CIGAR-BOAT.—This vessel, which was supposed to effect such a revolution in the business of ship-building, does not appear to have the wonderful power which was theoretically attributed to it. The French pilot who brought the Havre boat to London says her average speed was 7½ knots an hour. She behaved exceedingly well at sea, rolling less than other vessels.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—When the object is to extract the whole of the matter soluble in water, as in the preparation of beet tea, the meat should be cut in very small pieces and trayed in a mortar; then pressed. The juice should then be carried to the boil, again strained, and after the addition of a little common salt is ready for the patient.

THE AIR OF LAW COURTS.—The moisture from the window was collected, and there were several ounces obtained. The smell of it was distinct. It was putrefying and decolorized permanganate of potassia, and was found to be far more deleterious to health and injurious than that obtained from deep mines and other places of obscurity.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON YELLOW DIAMONDS.—M. BEMY recently exhibited to the French Academy a diamond, which under its ordinary condition is slightly tinted yellow, but which, when submitted to a high temperature, assumes a rose tint, which it possesses for several days, being only gradually restored to its original hue.

GLYCERINE ALLOY FOR HERMETICAL SEALING.—Add about one ounce and a half of glycerine to the pound of melted gelatine, and dip your bottle mouth in it several times to obtain the requisite thickness of coating.

Mr. J. R. NEWLAND describes a curious deposit which he found on the roof of a shed in which blood was being boiled and dried. Nearly 97 per cent of it consisted of sulphate of ammonia.

SILVERING.—Aluminum and tin are now gilded and silvered so completely, that the layer cannot be disturbed by the hardest burnisher.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, writing from Alexandria, La., denies the truth of the report from Paris that BEAUREGARD had offered his services in the European war. The correspondent says: "Gen. BEAUREGARD is under parole to the United States military authorities, and has visited Europe under the special permission of the President of the United States; and he will abide especially by that parole and by that permission. In this regard he will not engage his services to any of the European belligerents without the express permission of the President. I write this in justice to Gen. BEAUREGARD, who, I know, will be as faithful to the 'situation' he has accepted under the United States as he was to the cause of the South when he espoused it."

Another "affair of honor" came off on the 19th inst., on the Louisiana shore, opposite Vicksburgh, the principals being two New-Orleans gentlemen, Col. WM. S. YERGER and Capt. W. F. FITZGERALD. Messrs. GEO. SCOTT and J. B. CADWALLADER acted as seconds. No other persons were on the ground. After an exchange of shots, by which neither party was injured, the matter was regarded as settled, and the principals and friends returned to the city "in the very best humor with each other." Late in the evening, however, Messrs. SCOTT and CADWALLADER were arrested upon a warrant from the Mayor, based upon "satisfactory evidence" that these gentlemen also intended having a fight.

THOMAS BALL, the Boston artist, who is passing the Summer months in Florence, has just completed his bust of the late Rev. THOMAS STARR KING for the Hollis-street Society, in Boston. Mr. BALL is at present at work upon his statute of EDWIN FORREST, for which he has happily procured a fine block of marble. *Apropos* of this artist, the Boston *Transcript* inquires if it is not time that some movement should be made towards the casting of his great WASHINGTON statue, adding that it is scarcely creditable to the art lovers of that city that a creation of such nobility and grandeur should thus long wait its fulfilment in enduring metal.

The Boston *Transcript* states that the name most numerous on the new Triennial Catalogue of Harvard University is that of Williams, of whom 91 have graduated. The Adamses and Smiths have 86 each, the Parkers 75, the Browns 64 and the Brownes 14, the Davises 54, the Rogerses, Whites and Allens 50 each, Russells 47, Joneses 41, Emersons and Johnsons 40 each, the Olivers 39, the Warrens and Halls 38 and the Lincolns and Hills 37 respectively. The Lowells there have been graduates of 5 generations, in regular descent; of the Jacksons, 4; of the Quincys, 4; of the Adamses, 4; of the Wares, 4; of the Hedges, Everetts and others, 3.

Miss JOSEPHINE TYRER, of Carrol, while laboring under temporary mental derangement, on Wednesday night, July 19, cut off her hair; dressed herself in man's clothing, taken in part from the scarecrows in her father's cornfield, and wandered off, leaving on her pillow a note for her parents, to the effect that their next meeting would be in another world, &c. It was naturally thought that she had committed suicide, but on Saturday morning she was heard from. It appears that she had started for New-York, but her singular appearance and behavior had attracted attention at Salamanca, and she was detained.

A public reception is to be given to Gen. WILLICH by the citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday evening, July 31. He entered the service as Major of the Ninth Ohio Regiment very early in the war, and the Summer of 1861 organized the Thirty-second Indiana. To the close of the contest he was on active duty, except when in prison and when suffering from wounds. He lost the use of his right arm by a wound at the battle of Ressaca.

The following Trustees of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural College, which is to be located at Dartmouth College, have been appointed on the part of the latter institution: President ASA D. SMITH, Gov. FREDERICK SMYTHE, Hon. IRA A. EASTMAN, of Concord, and Ex-Gov. ANTHONY COLBY, of New-London. The five trustees provided for on the part of the State have not yet been appointed.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* states that a well-known minister of the gospel in that city has been bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards a certain party whose life he had threatened to take.

Prof. JAMES PIERCE, of Harvard College, has commenced a suit for $5,000 against the Troy and Boston Railroad Company for injuries received near Wallingford, in June, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Death's Harvest in New-York and Brooklyn Last Week.

The following letter and accompanying tables were presented at the meeting yesterday, of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR—The total number of deaths in New-York last week was 771. The mortality in Brooklyn was 305, or 114 less than last week. The decrease in New-York was 591. These favorable statistics in our rates of mortality during the accessory period of epidemic cholera, must everywhere be regarded with gratitude, for almost every city and commercial town upon the continent confesses its practical concern in the sanitary welfare of this metropolis.

The record of 42 deaths from cholera in Brooklyn, and 48 from the same cause in New-York, last week, against 11 and 25 respectively the previous week, fairly presents the rate of progress of the epidemic in the two cities. Gradual and very significant this progress has been. But while this fearful malady has been gaining some foothold, and has been favored by extreme heat and increasing humidity, the excessive mortality ceased with the excessive heat. A week ago we showed that about 300 of the deaths in New-York were attributable to the latter cause, and that the total of deaths by causes chargeable to miasmatic causes and to disorders of the nervous system was 978. The past week we have but 485 charged to these causes.

There is still an excessive mortality from causes that are fully set forth in the several classified reports herewith submitted. Even these numbers fall far below those given during the corresponding week in 1854, and before cholera had reached its maximum. The total mortality was then 1,199, cholera giving 241. That epidemic reached its climax the first two weeks of August.

The weekly death-rates in our two cities are now nearly equal. Brooklyn buried one in nine hundred and seventy-one, and New-York one in nine hundred and forty-two of their population last week, or more than twice as many as in the healthier weeks of June. This excess was mainly in the first five years of life. In New-York more than sixty per centum of the total mortality occurred in these first five years.

The regions and blocks from which the deaths from diarrhœa diseases occurred, present the same lessons as each of the haunts of preventable disease and death. The excess of mortality in our City is concentrated in these diarrhœal fields.

Turning to the tables of zymotic causes of death, we find, first, that the four columns of acute diarrhœaal maladies seem to have left the four other columns of infectious and foul-air diseases nearly blank.

A vitally important principle underlies this aspect of our zymotic deaths. Foul air is the pabulum upon which they grow, and at the present moment we find one special monitor and type of the whole group, far exceeding the total work of other maladies of this class.

These ferments and infections continue to elect the foulest quarters of the City. For example, in the Eleventh Ward there were 25 deaths from diarrhœal diseases and a total of 29 from all zymotic causes; in the Seventeenth there were 33 from diarrhœal causes and 37 from all zymotics; while in the Fifteenth Ward there were but 2 diarrhœal deaths and 2 from all zymotics.

Special comments upon the localities and ages and the classes of persons that have suffered fatal attacks of cholera during the past week are not necessary.

They would only corroborate the well-asserted facts, which are to-day guiding to preventive measures against that disease, namely: That the cholera is invited by localizing causes, and its fatal operation favored by heedless neglect of the first symptoms it produces. That up to the present period of the epidemic, the cholera has been prevented from amassing its deadly influence, and thereby becoming destructive, not only to increasing groups and localities, but as a raging pestilence, is a subject for devout gratitude, and for increasing efforts to restrain and mitigate the epidemic by sanitary measures.

ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Records.

THE NEW-YORK MORTALITY TABLE.

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarr'al Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Deaths from foul-air dis's.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population, Census of 1865.
First†	—	5	9	1	—	16	4	28	9,852
Second	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	1,19
Third	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	3,367
Fourth	—	2	4	—	—	7	2	25	17,352
Fifth‡	—	2	4	4	—	14	1	23	18,205
Sixth	—	4	4	1	1	17	1	26	19,754
Seventh	—	1	5	3	1	10	1	25	36,962
Eighth	—	—	4	3	—	19	1	21	30,098
Ninth‖	—	2	5	4	1	14	1	23	39,504
Tenth	—	—	10	2	2	17	—	27	31,537
Eleventh	—	1	17	6	1	29	3	61	58,953
Twelfth§	—	9	8	6	2	33	2	46	28,259
Thirteenth	—	2	6	4	—	12	—	27	26,388
Fourteenth	—	5	7	4	—	18	—	23	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	13	25,572
Sixteenth	—	—	6	6	2	15	1	28	41,972
Seventeenth	—	1	25	7	—	37	—	72	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	15	4	—	20	1	45	47,613
Nineteenth*	—	4	10	27	2	51	—	93	39,945
Twentieth	—	—	16	3	1	24	1	56	61,884
Twenty-first¶	1	5	9	7	3	39	3	60	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	9	10	2	26	—	41	47,361
Total Deaths	1	48	176	103	18	402	25	771	726,386

† Includes 4 deaths in the Battery Hospital.
‡ Includes 7 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
‖ Includes 3 deaths in St. Vincent's Hospital.
§ Includes 20 deaths in Ward's Island and Randall's Island Hospitals and other Island institutions.
* Includes 62 deaths in Almshouse.
¶ Includes 20 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

Men, 142; women, 132; boys, 275; girls, 222. Total—771.

The nativities of the dead were: British America, 2; Denmark, 1; England, 17; France, 1; Germany, 59; Ireland, 123; Italy, 2; Norway, 1; Scotland, 5; Switzerland, 1; United States, 553; Unknown, 5; Wales, 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Miasmatic	384	Urinary	5
Enthetic	1	Generative	0
Dietic	17	Locomotory	0
Diathetic	4	Children	17
Tubercular	132	Women	1
Nervous (including sunstroke)	101	Age	10
Circulatory	5	Nutrition	8
Respiratory	28	Accidents	24
Digestive	30	Suicide	1
Total			771

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Measles	3	Diarrhea (Acute)	74
Scarlatina	4	Cholera (Asiatic)	48
Diphtheria	6	Cholera Infantum	176
Croup (Pseudo Membranous)	1	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2
Whooping Cough	3	Intermittent Fever	1
Typhus Fever	6	Remittent Fever	0
Typhoid Fever	4	Pyæmia	1
Erysipelas	1	Cholera Morbus	18
Puerperal Fever	3	Fever	2
Dysentery (Acute)	39	Small-pox	1

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED.

Syphilis	1

DIETIC.

Starvation	13	Intemperance	1
Purpura	1	Delirium Tremens	2

DIATHETIC.

Dropsy	1	Cancer of Liver	0
Cancer of Breast	0	Fungous Hæmatodes of Eye	0
Cancer of Uterus	2		

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	69
Tubes Mesenterica	41	Hydrocephalus	20

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	17	Sunstroke	1
Cerebritis	2	Convulsions	52
Softening of the Brain	1	Tetanus	1
Apoplexy	16	Other diseases of the nervous system	0
Paralysis, (general)	6		
Insanity	1	Effects of the Heat	4
Epilepsy	0	Conjestion of the Brain	10

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Pericarditis	0	Valvular Disease of the Heart	0
Aneurism of the Heart	1		
Heart Disease	1	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	0
Hypertrophy of Heart	2		

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	1	Pneumonia	17
Bronchitis	8	Asthma	0
Pleurisy	0	Congestion of the Lungs	1
Empyema	0	Hemhorrage	1

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Gastritis	4	Ulcer of the Stomach	0
Enteritis	12	Hepatitis	1
Peritonitis	9	Jaundice	0
Hernia—strangulated	1	Liver Disease	3
Caries of Spine	0	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	0
Ileus (Colic, &c.)	0		

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephritis	0	Diabetes	0
Nephria (Bright's Disease)	5	Cystitis	0
		Kidney Disease	0

CHILDREN.

Premature Birth	7	Other Malformations	1
Cyanosis	3	Teething	6

WOMEN.

Childbirth (see Puerperal Fever)	1

OLD AGE.

Old Age	10

NUTRITION.

Atrophy	1	Debility	7

ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures and Contusions	5	Penetrating Wounds	2
Burns and Scalds	2	Suffocation	2
Drowning	12		

SUICIDE.

Hanging	1

Of the 771 deaths, 336 were of children under 1 year, 89 under 2 years, 28 under 3 years, 7 under years, 14 under 5 years, 17 between 5 and 10 years, between 10 and 15 years, 18 between 15 and 20 years, 144 between 20 and 40 years, 77 between 40 and years, 39 between 60 and 80 years, 6 between 80 and all ages upward.

THE BROOKLYN MORTUARY TABLE.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Deaths from Foul-air Diseases.	Deaths by accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population—Census of
First	—	—	—	1	—	4	6,1
Second	2	3	—	5	—	10	8,7
Third	1	1	—	2	—	2	8,8
Fourth	—	1	—	3	—	7	11,5
Fifth	1	2	1	8	—	13	17,8
Sixth	4	4	1	9	1	21	26,4
Seventh	2	2	1	5	—	11	15,9
Eighth	—	6	—	6	1	10	9,8
Ninth	—	8	—	11	—	24	23,4
Tenth	4	12	5	21	—	26	26,6
Eleventh	—	1	2	4	—	14	18,2
Twelfth	25	9	6	40	1	52	13,0
Thirteenth	—	2	3	5	—	13	17,7
Fourteenth	—	4	1	5	—	11	15,4
Fifteenth	—	1	1	2	—	5	11,4
Sixteenth	—	10	3	14	—	25	24,8
Seventeenth	—	1	—	2	—	6	10,2
Eighteenth	1	1	—	2	1	5	6,0
Nineteenth	—	3	1	5	—	9	8,0
Twentieth	1	1	1	3	—	10	12,9
Total	41	72	26	150	4	278	296,1
Deaths from other than foul-air diseases						27	
Total deaths from all causes						305	

Men, 55; women, 46; boys, 103; girls, 101; total 305. The nativities of the dead were: United States 222; Ireland, 45; Germany, 20; England, 10; British America, 0; France, 0; Holland, 0; at sea, 0; Denmark, 1; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 1; unknown, 2.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Days of the week.	7 A. M. Thermometer	2 P. M. Thermometer	10 P. M. Thermometer	Lowest Point, Thermometer, Night.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Daily av. of Humidity	ain, inches
Sunday	68	80	74	67	29.84	75	63	.0
Monday	75	83	70	70	29.74	78	42	.0
Tuesday	70	82	75	70	29.91	78	36	.0
Wednesday	77	85	66	64	29.94	75	58	.6
Thursday	70	83	75	68	29.99	77	58	.0
Friday	75	84	76	70	29.98	78	59	.0
Saturday	78	78	71	67	29.84	75	70	.0

The estimates contained in Registrar HARRIS' letter above are made upon a basis of 726,386 souls as the total population of this City, that being the aggregate which was reached by the census enumerators in 1865. But a previous census—that of 1860—gave us 814,254 inhabitants, and everybody concedes that we now have a round million; so that our death-rate, instead of being about one in nine hundred and fifty-two, is only about one in twelve hundred and eighty-four. But assuming that we have not advanced a solitary unit in population since 1860, the figures of that year yield us a gratifying result when compared with those of the table above. The following table presents figures by which comparisons may be made, and on which calculations may be based. The death figures are for the week ending Saturday, July 28:

Ward.	Deaths Last Week.	CENSUS OF 1860. Population.	Dwellings.	Families
1	28	18,120	778	3,18
2	4	2,507	202	35
3	4	3,757	507	61
4	25	21,994	1,015	3,63
5	23	22,341	1,260	5,19
6	26	26,698	1,386	5,30
7	25	40,106	2,358	7,35
8	21	39,722	2,755	8,11
9	23	44,336	3,792	8,58
10	27	29,051	2,645	6,28
11	61	59,953	2,743	13,15
12	46	30,647	3,226	4,88
13	27	32,917	1,829	7,31
14	23	28,087	1,490	5,6
15	23	27,588	2,781	4,21
16	28	45,182	3,412	3,36
17	72	72,775	3,592	15,84
18	45	57,464	3,685	9,62
19	93	32,841	2,950	5,46
20	56	67,564	4,307	13,95
21	60	49,025	4,226	8,02
22	41	61,749	4,029	11,0
Total	771	814,254	54,558	155,70

FENIANISM.

Stephens, Roberts, Sweeny—Politicians Fishing for the Irish Vote.

Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R., has returned to this City from his recent trip through Massachusetts. He speaks enthusiastically of the improving condition of the Brotherhood throughout the country. The recent Canadian fizzle fell like a wet blanket upon the true Irish sympathy, then at its height in this country, and months of labor will be required from those who have the true interests of Ireland at heart to undo the mischief which the cause sustained by reason of that suicidal raid across the border. For the time, it placed the Roberts-Sweeny faction in the ascendant, and Mr. STEPHENS went under a cloud. But the raid proving a failure, and the leaders incompetent, Irishmen are once more looking to him whom Irishmen at home look upon as their chief. In Boston Mr. STEPHENS was warmly welcomed by a larger crowd than greeted him in New-York, and full as many circles as this city possesses gave him their adherence. In Lowell, Worcester, Providence, and other places he was equally well received, and returns to his labors here with renewed hope, energy, and vigor.

While in Washington he was treated with marked respect, not only because of his principles, but because of his influence, and his hold upon the suffrages of his countrymen in America. Efforts were made by both the Radicals and the friends of the Administration to induce him to become identified with them, but he wisely declined the honor. Arrangements had been made to introduce him to the floor of Congress, and also to present him to members of the Cabinet, but he, learning that Col. ROBERTS was to be chaperoned in the same manner by the same political leaders, declined to be introduced to either one or the other. He thought that if he was thus seemingly identified with Col. ROBERTS, it would be surmised that they were both striving to sell the Irish vote. He therefore sent letters to his well-meaning friends declining to do any act which would seem to imply a preference for either one party or the other. While he is, personally, a devout believer in the right of all nations and all races to their freedom, and teaches that doctrine to his adherents, he does not desire that either his name or influence shall be dragged into our political arena, and especially deprecates the idea of making the Fenian Brotherhood a political machine. While he asks the sympathy of Irishmen for Ireland, he does not think it necessary nor right nor proper for them to attempt to interfere with the policy of this Government, nor to attempt to bring us into trouble with other nations. He wants his naturalized countrymen to vote here according to the dictates of their consciences, and not to be influenced by any politicians. He especially enforces this doctrine upon the officers of all Fenian circles, and warns them not to have anything to do as a body, with either local or national politics. Since his return to New-York, he finds politicians throwing out sprats to catch the Irish vote, but he gives all such the cold shoulder. He wants of Irishmen aid for Ireland, to enable their countrymen at home to fight their battles for freedom upon their native soil, and not in Canada. To this end he is striving to gather up the shattered fragments of the Brotherhood—shattered and scattered by incompetency, false teachings and bad men—and to make it once more a united whole. His agents from Ireland report favorably upon the condition of things there. The men who are sworn in as soldiers are impatient for the time to come where they are to strike, and urge Mr. STEPHENS to abandon the attempt to unite the Brotherhood here, and to return home and rely upon home resources. He has hopes, however, of securing material aid here, so that when the time comes for active operations at home, there will be no failure for want of material. He will meet the members in good standing in mass convention during the coming week in this City, and immediately afterward start upon a Western tour, visiting Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and intermediate places. There are now here about 500 members of the "soldiers of the Irish Republic," who have come from Ireland since the arrests began at home, and these have organized for the support of Mr. STEPHENS, and are obtaining recruits to return with them to their home to be in readiness for the day of action.

Gen. SWEENY has disappeared entirely from the Fenian horizon, and it is reported that he has been denounced by the Senate and discarded by the party which so recently idolized him. Such is fame. A few days since he was "Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Republican Army in the Field;" to-day he is ostracised TOM. SWEENY.

Col. ROBERTS is occasionally heard from, but generally in connection with his interviews with politicians. He promised his followers another jig in Canada as soon as our neutrality laws were patched up to suit him, but the prospect of that seems dim—at least the patching don't seem to fit the boot it was intended for. However, there are rumors that exceedingly secret movements are on foot which are calculated to disturb somnolent Canadians at a future day. Time alone can tell which way the Fenian cat will jump, but there can be little doubt as to what this Government will do in the case of another attempted invasion of the territory of our friend and neighbor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Donation—An Experimental Aerial Railway.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A resolution was adopted donating $5,000 to the charitable Fund of the Volunteer Fire Department.

A report and resolution was received from the Board of Councilmen granting permission for the erection of an experimental line of elevated railways in Greenwich-street, with conditional privileges of extending such railways upon certain roads in the City and County of New-York. The resolutions are in substance as follows:

That the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, be allowed to construct an elevated railway, according to general plans and specifications in the office of the Street Commissioner; such railways to be fourteen feet above the level of the street, and to be supported by iron columns twenty feet apart. The columns not to be more than fifteen inches in diameter. If the experimental railways are a success, the company are to obtain the right to construct other os on the same principles on conditions that they file sureties to the amount of $600,000, and pay the City five per cent. on their gross earnings, after deducting State and Government taxes.

The resolutions were concurred in, and the Board adjourned to the first Monday in September next.

Taxes in Westchester County.

The tax-payers in Westchester County, having become thoroughly disgusted with the constant increase of taxation in that county, have formed an Association for the purpose of putting an end to the evil.

At a recent meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This town was originally founded and built up by the hardworking mechanics and laborers, who were compelled to fly from the City of New-York to avoid the enormous rents, which were caused by the onerous taxes increasing from year to year; and,

Whereas, The tax-payers of this town are experiencing a similar increase of taxes, without a chance of reducing them by renting out a portion of their houses, as most of such houses have been built to accommodate only their own families, so that the great increase shall be felt only by the owner or occupier, and

Whereas, We are now saddled with a very expensive special Police force, which will cost this town at least $10,000 a year, whose protection is not needed in any degree by the inhabitants of the town, but needed solely at the different "Gardens" lately established, the expense of which should be borne by them, and

Whereas, The shameful condition of the streets and avenues of the town, notwithstanding the enormous amounts that have been paid from year to year by the taxpayers, are a disgrace to a civilized community, and

Whereas, Defalcations of officials entrusted with the public moneys have frequently occurred, and one is reported now to exist, and

Whereas, The alarming increase of taxes and other matters, above alluded to, have caused the formation of the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association, aforesaid; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Association be known and called by the above name, and its purposes and objects are economy in the expenditure of public moneys, electing proper and trustworthy men to office, and the prevention of frauds in the administration of town affairs.

The Association met at JOHN KNOEPPAL's hotel, Boston Round, opposite Benson-street, Morrisania.

Quarantine at Havana.

His Honor the Mayor has received the following communication from the United States Vice-Consul-General at Havana:

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: The Bills of Health now issued by the local Board here contain the following note:

"There exist some cases of yellow fever. Small-pox is prevailing."

"The Superior Board of Health subject all vessels arriving at ports of this Island from New-York to an 'observacion,' or be it 'quarantine,' of three days, even though they bring clean bills of health, duly authenticated by the Spanish Consul, and no cases of cholera have occurred on board during the passage."

This measure was adopted in consequence of reports in the New-York journals of the cholera in that City and its neighborhood, and will be also applied to vessels from other ports of the United States where that disease may be reported in the same manner to exist. And the Board are so strict that they would not allow the mail steamships *Daniel Webster* and *Eagle* to discharge their cargoes in lighters with the condition of remaining with the crews in quarantine until steamers were admitted to free pratique. The *Eagle* arrived to-day, and must remain in quarantine three days. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,
United States Vice-Consul General.

Fires.

IN THOMPSON STREET.

About 11-20 o'clock yesterday morning the roof of the two-story and attic dwelling, No. 115 Thompson-st., took fire, when the roof was partially destroyed. JOHN S. KRAFT occupies the upper part of the premises as a dwelling, and sustains a loss of $300. insured. Mrs. REED, in the basement, and PHILIP BROWN, on the first floor, sustain trifling losses. The building is owned by DANIEL WILSON; damage, $200; insured for $1.000 in the National Ins. Co.

AT PIER NO. 39 EAST RIVER.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on board the ship *Nineveh*, lying at Pier No. 39 East River, undergoing repairs, being caused by the boiling over of a kettle of pitch in the galley. The flames were promptly extinguished, resulting in a damage of about $300.

The Danger of Anæsthetics.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am impelled by the recent sad loss of a valuable life in our community—a loss severely felt by two of our learned professions, the ministry and medicine, to caution your readers against a habit which of late years has become too prevalent. Since the discovery of the two anæsthetic agents, chloroform and ether—means by which every one holds in his own hands the power at once to control pain and induce sleep—the temptation has led many sufferers from headache and nervous disorders to resort to the self-administration of these powerful remedies, and too often with a fatal result. The chief danger in such cases lies in death, not from the anæsthetic, but from suffocation. The patient, becoming unconscious, either may fall forward upon his face, burying it in the pillow, or by retaining the handkerchief in position over the nose and mouth may fatally obstruct the respiration. Your readers should understand that the danger against which I caution them is not a slight one. The victims to such indiscretions are more numerous than the public are aware. But lately the medical profession of London was called to mourn one of the ablest contributors to aural science, who lost his life by experimenting on himself with chloroform and prussic acid. I warn any of your readers who may be in the habit of tampering with anaesthetics in this way, that, though the mode of death be a pleasant one, they have no right to incur a risk which this information must make evident to them.

MEDICUS.

The Enrollment Law.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Suppose a man 50 years old is enrolled in the militia service, and gives no attention to the exemption clause, can a fine be collected from him?

We understand that none above 45 years of age is knowingly served with a notice of enrollment. Nevertheless, all who receive such notice must file exemption papers or pay a fine of $1.—ED.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

As Officer ALEXANDER A. LINEBACK, of the Twentieth Precinct, was patroling his post, on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he heard the sound of glass breaking, and also heard an iron bar fall on the sidewalk. Soon afterward he saw a man whose name has been ascertained to be JOHN RILEY, coming from the direction of these sounds, and he accosted RILEY, asking him where he had been. Not receiving any satisfactory reply, the officer arrested him and started with him to the Station-house, but on their way thither the prisoner broke away and made a desperate attempt to effect an escape. The patrolman, however, succeeded in overtaking him, after an exciting chase of over two blocks, and also recovered a sum of money and a pistol which RILEY had thrown away in his flight. When he had locked up his prisoner Officer LINEBACK proceeded to make investigations, which resulted in the discovery that the premises No. 489 Eighth-avenue, occupied by RAPHAEL LEWENTHAL as a grocery store, had been broken open by removing the shutters and breaking one of the panes of glass, and on informing the proprietor of the fact, it was found that the sum of $7 43 in United States Treasury notes had been stolen. On being shown the money thrown away by RILEY, Mr. LEWENTHAL identified it as his, and also a worthless bank bill of the Hamilton Bank of Boston, which was lying in the till at the time of the robbery. The accused was arranged before Justice DODGE yesterday morning, and the evidence being so clear the Magistrate committed RILEY for trial, declining to receive bail.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

THOMAS MILLER, whose parents reside at No. 237 West Seventeenth-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and made oath that on Monday evening he was proceeding homeward, and that as he passed the corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventeenth-street he was accosted by three boys who assaulted him and held him until they had robbed him of $32 65. He recognized one of them as WM. MCGLORY, who took the money and ran away with it, and an other as JAMES TIGBE, who, with the assistance of a third boy, held him until MCGLORY had made his escape, when TIGBE knocked MILLER down, and the others also ran off. Officer JOHN DONOHUE, of the Sixteenth Precinct, heard of the affair, and yesterday morning succeeded in arresting both MCGLORY and TIGBE, when they were fully identified by young MILLER as two of his assailants. When the prisoners were arraigned before the Court they were committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $2,500 bail, each. MCGLORY is 18 years of age, a native of this City, resides at No. 354 Ninth-avenue, and says he goes to school. TIGBE is 19 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides in Bleecker-street, near Cottage-place. Both the boys denied their guilt. The missing money was not recovered.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE KNIFE.

Officer GREGORY, of the Second Precinct, arrested JAMES GILLEN, a peddler, only 17 years of age, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred against him by LEMUEL W. PARKS, of No. 131 Fulton-street, who stated that the accused had "cut" him twice on the arm with a knife, causing severe wounds. GILLEN was committed for trial in default of bail. He resided at No. 23 Allen-street.

A CASH TRANSACTION.

MOSES COHEN, a native of Holland, was arrested yesterday by Officer WALKINSHAW, of the Broadway squad, on a charge of having stolen $60 in United States Treasury notes from Mr. JULIUS RUBEN, of No. 2 Franklin street. It appears that the money was secreted in a bed, and the prisoner was seen standing near it. The money being subsequently missed the complaint and arrest followed. The accused was held to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

CITY CAR PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. JANE GALLAGHER, of No. 300 Stanton-street, was riding up town in a Dry Dock car, and as the vehicles reached the corner of Houston and Lewis streets, she felt some one tugging at her pocket where she had a pocket-book containing $30, and on examination she discovered that it had been stolen. At that moment HENRY FROST, who had been sitting by her side, started up and left the car. Mrs. GALLAGHER followed him and caused his arrest by Officer McDUFFIE, of the Eleventh Precinct. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. FROST is a native of New-York, 25 years of age, and resides at No. 292 Seventh-street. The pocket-book was not recovered.

RECEIVING STOLEN MONEY.

WILLIAM BACKUS, a boy, residing with his parents in Avenue A, near Fifth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer QUINN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of having received the sum of $130, the money having been stolen by a boy named WM. H. BONOCUM, from a letter belonging to Messrs. JAUSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI, No. 68 Broad-street, on the 19th June. Young BONOCUM and his accomplice were committed for trial some days since. The father of young BACKUS offered to repay the money to the firm, but the Justice refused to allow such a disposition of the case, and the prisoner was locked up for further examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Title by Pre-emption, and by Purchase at Auction Sale of Public Lands—Constructive Notice of Title—The Possession and Cultivation of Lands are Sufficient to put the Purchaser on Inquiry, and Will be Held to be Full Notice.

John A. Horbach and Richard Wiggin, appellants, vs. John Porter and Jane Porter, his wife, and one other case.—In 1857, Horboch, one of the appellants, settled upon, improved and claimed, under the preëmption law of 1841, certain lands in Douglas County, Nebraska Territory, and obtained the usual certificate of entry.

Subsequently the City of Omaha, claiming that the land so preëmpted was within the corporation limits, filed in the General Land Office proceedings to vacate the entry, which finally resulted in the canceling of the entry and the sale of the lands at public auction, one J. S. McCormick being the purchaser. Soon thereafter the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioners canceling the entry, and declared the entry valid and Horbach's title good, and revoking the public sale. But in the meantime McCormick had conveyed by deed to one Seeley ten acres of the land, and Seeley had conveyed half of the amount to Porter. The entry being declared valid, Horbach thereupon sold the same ten acres originally sold to Seeley by McCormick to Wiggins, one of the appellants.

Proceedings were then commenced by Porter and wife to confirm their title, they having as above stated, purchased one of the ten acres in dispute, of Seeley. Their bill alleged that Horbach furnished the money to McCormick with which to buy in the land at the auction sale, and that the land was really Horbach's, and not McCormick's; that Horbach was indebted to Seeley for legal services, and that in order to pay that indebtedness he caused McCormick to convey the ten acres in dispute to Seeley; that he received his purchase money from Seeley thus by the canceling of his indebtedness, and that the title conveyed to Seeley was in fact conveyed by Horbach, and that therefore, as against any subsequent act of Horbach's, the claimants were possessed of indefeasible title. It is also alleged that at the time of Wiggin's purchase of Harboch, he had full notice of the possession and equities of the complainants; and that the claimants, at the time of the purchase of Seeley, had no knowledge of Harboch's present claim to the land, but bought the same with Harboch's verbal warrants, in good faith, and for value, and immediately made improvements. Harboch and Wiggin filed demurrers, which were overruled by the Court. Wiggin thereupon put in his answer, alleging, among other things, that the public sale under which the complainants claim title was irregular, fraudulent and void, for the reasons that there was a combination of armed men at the sale which prevented others from bidding on the land, in consequence of which force and violence it was sold for about five dollars per acre, when it was worth fifty; that sixty days' notice of sale was ordered to be given by the United States Land Commissioner, but that the land was sold upon a notice of thirty days.

The case was tried in the District Court of Nebraska, and resulted in favor of the complainants. Appeal was taken from that decree to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where it was affirmed. The case was then brought here, the appellants contending that neither the allegations of the bill nor the testimony, make such a case as to entitle the appellees to the aid of a Court of Equity; that the verbal warranty of Horbach, set up by the plaintiffs, if proven, would not avail the appellees; for the reason that when McCormick made the deed to Seeley, he refused to warrant the title generally, and only gave a special warranty against his own acts; that if the theory of complainants was true, that the deed of McCormick was the deed of Horbach, then certainly the terms of the deed on its face ought to express the intent of the parties; that a covenant of warranty to lands, in order to be valid, must be in writing, and equity will not enforce a parol contract; that Wiggin had no actual notice of the complainants' equity, and being an innocent purchaser, would be protected; that the record of the deed from McCormick to Seeley and Seeley to complainants was no notice to Wiggin, nor was the possession of the complainants' such a possession at the time of the purchase by Wiggin, as to put him on inquiry or to amount to constructive notice. Horbach, and not Porter, was in the actual occupancy of the lands at the time, and at the time and before Porter purchased of Seeley. Possession, in order to affect a purchaser with notice, must be actual, unequivocal, notorious occupancy.

By the Court, Mr. Justice MILLER, delivering the opinion:

In these two cases the facts are the same, and the question suggested by the Recorders are exclusively questions of facts.

It is charged in the bill that Horbach, one of the defendants, having sold the land which is the subject of the controversy, and received the consideration for it, afterward caused the equitable title under which he then claimed, to be set aside by the Secretary of the Interior and procured a patent for himself, for the land thus sold, and that he then conveyed the land to Wiggins, his codefendant in these suits.

The plaintiffs are purchasers from Horbach's first vendee, and charge that Wiggins purchased with notice of their rights. We are of opinion that the evidence sustains the allegations of the bill, although the answer of Wiggins denies them. It is made pretty clear by the testimony, that the charges against Horback are true, and although it is not shown that Wiggins had any participation in this fraud, or that he had actual knowledge of the rights of plaintiffs when he purchased from Horboch and received the legal title, a case of constructive notice of those rights is well made out.

The plaintiffs in both cases were in possession of the land, having it inclosed by fence, and in actual cultivation at the time Wiggins bought of Horboch. This was sufficient to put him upon the inquiry, and if he had inquired he would have received full information of the superior equitable claims of complainants.

The plaintiffs, in accordance with these views, had decrees for conveyance of the legal title, in the District Court in which the cases were first tried, and these decrees were affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska, on a simple matter of conflict of testimony like this, in which we are able to concur fully with the judgments of two Courts which have already passed upon the same record, we do not deem it necessary to give any minute criticism upon testimony on which these decrees are founded.

They are, therefore, affirmed with costs.

The Great Raid on the Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CASE OF HOLMES.

Yesterday, the case of HENRY HOLMES *alias* Harry Hall *alias* Little Hank, came up by adjournment. At the opening of the Court, Mr. Chatfield said that owing to the absence of Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lowell, he should ask for a postponement for a week. He had understood that Mr. Jordan could not be here, owing to his business connected with the closing of Congress, but that he had said he would be here, and he thought it right to have his testimony.

Mr. Courtney said that he did not see that there was anything shown as to what Mr. Jordan would testify to or what bearing his evidence would have. He had understood that the defence proposed to have an interview with Mr. Jordan to see what he would testify to.

The Commissioner adjourned the case for one week on the understanding that it must then go on.

Subsequently the prisoner came into Court, and pressed his counsel to go on with the case, and not wait for Mr. Jordan, as he was anxious to have the thing finished up.

In accordance with the desire of his client, Mr. Chatfield then proceeded to address the Court at considerable length on behalf of the prisoner, whom he characterized as an honest and industrious person, and a person more sinned against than sinning. He denied that there was any section in the statute which could reach the offence charged against the prisoner. Mr. Chatfield's summing up was able and ingenious.

United States District-Attorney Courtney said that in consequence of the statements made by Mr. Chatfield he would be obliged to occupy more time than he had intended to devote to that part of the case. He briefly reviewed the statutes bearing upon the charges against the prisoner. Counsel for the prisoner, he said, had contended that these statutes did not contain any reference whatever to the counterfeiting or the engraving of Treasury notes, but merely referred to bonds and other securities. Mr. Courtney held that as the words of the statute were "bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations," nothing could be clearer than that under such terms the offences charged against the prisoner were covered by the statute—a conclusion which must be easily and readily arrived at by any legal mind. And if the fact was otherwise it was high time for Congress to amend the law and remove the difficulty—a necessity which, it was plainly obvious, did not exist. There could be no doubt in any legal mind that the section referred to applied to the counterfeiting or forging of Treasury notes. He held that Compound Interest Treasury notes were security pledged by the Government for the redemption of the amounts indicated thereby, and that the whole power and wealth of the Government were intended to secure their redemption, and that to this end he and other citizens were taxed. Mr. Courtney then reviewed the facts in the case as given in evidence, sketching the career of the prisoner as a counterfeiter, his business and his antecedents. The evidence had shown that he was a counterfeiter, that he was the associate of thieves and prostitutes, that his resorts were the lowest slums of the City, and that his rendezvous was in Houston-street. He had succeeded in urging Langton, an employe in the Treasury Department, to counterfeit this plate, throwing out to him as an inducement that by such means he would be sure to make his fortune, when he would advise him to leave the country, and betake himself to some place where he might live in ease and luxury, and be away from the griefs and the ills of the every-day business life of the world. Leave the country—what for? What but to be absent when testimony should be wanting as to the prisoner's operations, and the means which he had used for conceiving and executing this outrageous forgery upon the Government of the United States. If the prisoner had been a respectable man he would have been abundantly able to produce evidence to show his social standing and his social worth, but not a solitary word of testimony had been produced before His Honor the Commissioner to show anything of the sort—no evidence in favor of the prisoner, whatever; not a solitary good word about him, except such as had fallen from the lips of his learned and eloquent counsel. The facts of the case uncovered a mine of mischief, and stamped the prisoner as one of the worst of bad men. He had led young men astray. He had caused the hearts of fond mothers to almost rend with grief at the downfall of their sons, to whom they had looked as props for their declining age. He had taken away brothers from the support and society of their sisters. He had led the youthful husband from the path of purity and virtue, and honesty, by his wiles of fortune and dreams from the results of counterfeiting United States treasury notes and defrauding the Government. Already the charges against the prisoner were sufficient to send him to the State Prison for his natural life, and he hoped that the Commissioner would, in determining the case, consider the tremendous amount of evil which that man had originated, carried on and executed; and that he would hold him in such a way that he could not possibly escape justice. Mr. Courtney's speech somewhat changed the aspect of the case as to the depth of the guilt of the prisoner, for it was well freighted with legal knowledge and direct references to the wording of the statute.

The Commissioner deferred his decision as to the amount of bail he would exact from the prisoner, and on what charge he should hold him.

THE CASE OF BRUM.

In the case of William Brum, Mr. Courtney stated that the principal witness for the Government was not yet here, though he was expected every minute.

Ex-Judge Stewart stated that, from his examination of the case, he was satisfied of the innocence of the accused; that he was a hard-working man, of otherwise blameless character, and it was not very likely that a man of this kind would fall all at once into such grave crime. They were prepared to explain away all the doubtful circumstances. He asked that, in view of this, if the case went over the bail might be reduced within such an amount as he could obtain.

He also argued that the affidavit on which the warrant was issued was defective, and the prisoner should therefore be discharged.

The Commissioner denied both motions, and held the case open till this morning.

THE CASE OF HARRY PARKER.

The District-Attorney called up the case of Harry Parker, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 greenback and two $1 counterfeits.

Ex-Judge Stewart stated that he was not prepared to go on. The boy had been arrested on Friday. He was the son of a respectable merchant in this city, who was now absent from the City, and with whom it had been impossible, so far, to communicate. If the boy's statement was true, it was one of the most disgraceful cases of entrapment that had ever disgraced the administration of justice. He had been pursued by the officer, who used all kinds of inducements to procure him to purchase these bills, which he had at once brought to the officer, who now charged him with crime.

Mr. Courtney—False statements by a criminal to his counsel were so common, that he thought Judge Stuart could put little reliance on the statements he made. The officer's statement to him was that the boy had been an associate and go-between of counterfeiters. They had thought it proper to arrest him at the same time as the others. The officer positively denied all the statements of inducing this boy to purchase counterfeit money. If the facts even approximated to the statement made by Judge Stuart, he should not only refuse to proceed with the case, but, as a prosecuting officer, he should think it his duty to bring the officers before the Court. It was a sad thing to see a young boy in the position in which he was found. He trusted he might make out some extenuating circumstances.

In answer to the Commissioner's questions, the boy stated that he had been lately employed on the steamer *Saragossa;* that he had written to his father at Mamaroneck, but had not heard from him.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CASE OF W. GURNEY.

The case of W. Gurney was called up, but owing to the absence of Mr. Wood, the case was laid over till to-day. The

CASE OF WALTER CROSBY

was also laid over till to-day.

An Injunction Against the Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Street Commissioner, in the Matter of the Twenty Years' Contract for Lighting Streets—Councilman Pullman Commences a Suit Against the Two Boards and the Street Commissioner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 31.

Before Justice Barnard.

Christopher Pullman, a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.—This action, of great importance certainly to the tax-payers and others in this City, came before the Court yesterday, on a motion made by Joseph F. Daly, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, to obtain an injunction against the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Councilmen and the Street Commissioner, to restrain them from taking any action under the resolution passed by both Boards in the early part of July, over the Mayor's veto. This resolution, as our readers will recollect, directs the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids for the lighting of the streets, parks, public buildings, &c., for the next twenty years. The motion for the injunction was made on the complaint, duly verified by the plaintiff, Pullman, and accompanying affidavits. The complaint sets forth among other things that plaintiff was duly elected a member of the Common Council of this City, to serve from the 1st of January, 1866, to the 1st of January, 1867; that prior to the year 1865 the lighting of the streets and public places of New-York was performed by contract made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on one side, and four gas companies on the other; that all the contracts, except the one with the Manhattan Gas Company, had expired by limitation, and that since such expiration the City has paid the sum of $50 per year for each light or lamp to two companies, and $25 per year for each light or lamp to another gas company, and is liable to pay the last named sum to the Manhattan Company; that by an Act of the Legislature, passed April 20, 1866, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to raise the sum of $763,745 for the purpose of lighting the City.

The complaint then recites the resolution of the Common Council of the 14th of June last, which was vetoed by Mayor HOFFMAN. Both the resolution and the veto have appeared two or three times in our columns.

The plaintiff furthermore alleges that on the 6th of July the Board of Councilmen passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto, by the necessary majority; that eighteen Councilmen voted in favor of its passage, and only four against it; that the names of the four Councilmen who voted against it are the plaintiff, Pullman, Wm. B. White, Morris A. Tyng and Stephen Roberts. That on the 10th of July the Board of Aldermen passed the aforesaid resolution over the Mayor's veto by a vote of thirteen.

[We here give the report of the proceedings which took place on this subject in the Board of Aldermen on the 10th of July, as it appears in our columns of the 11th of that month. The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in over-riding the Mayor's veto of a resolution, "that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, roads, squares, parks, public buildings, &c., with coal gas for a period of twenty years. The following is the vote on concurrence: Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Cowan, Norton, O'Brien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Voorhies—13.]

The complaint then alleges that at $50 per lamp per annum, the expense of lighting the City would be at least $1,200,000 a year, and that with proper management the sum of $500,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. That a contract with a Gas Company for so long a period as twenty years would deprive the City of the benefit of competition, and also of the fall in the price of coal, and consequently gas. That gas is now at the very highest point as to price, and that a contract made in pursuance of the resolution aforesaid would be illegal and void, and especially detrimental to the interest of the City, and consequently to the taxpayers. It then concludes by asking the interference of the Supreme Court to restrain the two Boards of the City Government from taking any further action under or by virtue of the resolution, and especially to restrain Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner, from advertising for proposals, and from making any contract on the authority of the resolution.

The complaint, duly verified, and accompanying affidavits having been presented to Justice BARNARD, he thereupon granted the following

INJUNCTION:

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit of Christopher Pullman, the above-named plaintiff, that a cause of injunction exists, and on motion of Joseph F. Daly, Esq., plaintiff's counsel, I do hereby order the defendants, and each and all of them, to refrain from proceeding in any manner under the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed on or about July 10, 1866, authorizing and directing the defendant, "the Street Commissioner of said City, to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, roads, squares, public places, parks and buildings of the City of New-York with coal gas, such contract to be founded on sealed bids and proposals, and to be made with the company giving adequate security, to be approved by the Comptroller in the manner provided by law, which shall agree to do the same for the lowest price for such lamp or light per annum, or quantity, when it can be measured according to existing regulations, and affording to such Company sufficient time to lay their mains and introduce gas as required by the contract; the provision of the contract last made and executed with the Manhattan Gas Company, as far as practicable, shall be embodied in the contract made in pursuance of this resolution, and the term during which the same is to continue shall be for the same number of years as that contract. Any resolution or ordinance inconsistent with this resolution is hereby repealed;"—and that the said defendant, Chas. G. Cornell, refrain from advertising for proposals in pursuance of such resolution, and from making the contract therein authorized and directed to be made, and that the said defendants show cause before one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term at Chambers thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, 1866, why this injunction should not be made perpetual.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

It will be seen that the motion to make this injunction perpetual is to be brought on at the beginning of the August term.

Two More Fat Boiling Establishments in Court—Are they Nuisances or Not?—The Powers and Duties of the Board of Health

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

Before Justice McCunn.

Michael Donahue, Patrick Donahue, and Michael Donahue, Jr., Plaintiffs, vs. Jackson S. Schultz and others of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Defendants; and Eissner & Westheimer vs. The Same.

These two actions came up yesterday on motions made by the plaintiffs to make the temporary injunction orders perpetual. The plaintiffs, in each case, are fat-boilers on an extensive scale, in the neighborhood of Abattoir place, West-Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. Justice McCunn granted temporary injunctions against the Board of Health some days ago. In some respects these establishments are similar to those described in the case of Weil, argued before Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas, and decided by him on Saturday last in an opinion published exclusively in the TIMES on Sunday. By consent, the two cases above entitled are argued together. Messrs. John E. Burrill and John R. Davidson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. Charles Tracy and George Bliss, for the Board of Health. There was a large number of affidavits read *pro* and *con.*

The complaint in the case of the Donahues sets forth among other things, that they carry on business under the firm name of M. Donahue & Co., and have done so for six years past, in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; that the business is that of "melting fat for tallow and tallow melting;" that when plaintiffs hired the premises, and for many years prior, the neighborhood was thickly populated, and has so remained to the present time; that the health of those living in the vicinity is good—no sickness ever having resulted from the business there conducted. That the fat from which plaintiffs obtain tallow is fresh from cattle, and received by them the same day the animal is slaughtered. The complaint then goes on to state the improvements, such as

COVERS TO THE KETTLES,

as follows: That, at the request of said Jackson S. Schultz, and for the purpose of avoiding the smell or steam arising from the boiling—although the same was not injurious—yet, at the request of the said Jackson S. Schultz, and on being informed by him, that, if the plaintiffs would have their kettles covered, and the odor or steam arising from the boiling process conveyed into the fire underneath the kettle, that, in that case, the said defendants, the Board of Health, could not, and would not take any proceedings against them, under or by virtue of the act constituting the said Metropolitan Board of Health. That these plaintiffs, at great expense, did so arrange and alter their kettles, that whatever steam, vapor, smell or odor arises from the melting process is carried into the fires and destroyed. That such process is now in full operation at their said place of business, and that no smell arises from the same; that their fat-melting business has not been, and is not now, and was not at the time of the service of Exhibit A upon them, viz.: July 10, 1866, "in a condition, and in effect dangerous to life and health," and is in no respect "a nuisance and dangerous to life and health."

About fourteen affidavits were read in connection with the complaint, on behalf of plaintiffs. Among the deponents were four physicians who had examined the premises and were acquainted with the neighborhood. The establishment was not injurious to the public health, nor was it a nuisance by reason of the offensive odors proceeding therefrom.

The answer of the defendants denies substantially all the allegations of the complaint. And in addition the Board produced and read the affidavits of fourteen physicians, all of whom say the establishment, in its effects, is very injurious to the public health, and is offensive in its odors, so much so as to make many persons in the vicinity very ill at times. Dr. E. Pulliny, one of the physicians of the Board, stated that 256 cases of diarrhœa had occurred in the neighborhood, when there was comparatively none of that disease in other parts of his District.

Some of the defendants' affidavits allege that instead of the material used in the plaintiffs' business being fresh and clean, it is old, putrid, half decomposed and filled with live animals of small size. Dr. Payne visited the establishment, and he testified the covers used by plaintiffs, as above set forth, are not such as represented, and they did not at all help the difficulty and grievance complained of.

On the other side a man named Febrich swore that he had worked in the fat-boiling business twenty-six years; he was very delicate and sickly when he entered it; at the end of twenty-six years he was strong and hearty; he was not ill a day during the twenty-six years; now he was as well as any man in New-York. The plaintiffs also produced the affidavits of Drs. Blaisdell, Luprecht, Mettengeil and Hewel, who had examined the premises in question and found them in good order, clean and healthy, no offensive or unhealthy odors arising therefrom.

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, Mr. Burrill commenced his argument for the plaintiffs. He had not proceeded far when the hour for adjournment arrived, and the further hearing was postponed until 12 o'clock to-day.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HOUSE THIEF.

Robert Howe (white) was charged with entering the dwelling of Mary Johnson, (black,) of No. 195 Church-street, and stealing a lot of wearing apparel worth about $30. He had searched in vain for money, and it was while coming out with the bundle of clothing that he was caught. When asked what he had to say he tried to act as if he were crazy; he claimed that he had been robbed; never had been in Church-street in his life; knew nothing about the charge preferred against him. The evidence of guilt was positive. While Mrs. Johnson was down-stairs gossipping with a neighbor Howe went up-stairs, picked the lock, entered the room, rummaged the drawers for money, and finding none, he bundled up the clothing, when, fortunately, Mrs. Johnson entered her room, and saw the thief. She shut the door, and screamed for help. Howe was captured. In the face of these facts, he pleaded not guilty; was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

PANEL THIEVES.

ROBERT HAMILTON and KATE HAMILTON, two very well dressed persons, were charged with larceny from the person, by means of the "panel game." Yesterday they were brought up on the second remand. On the first occasion the complainant, JOHN MARTIN, failing to appear, the case was adjourned, and an attachment was ordered to bring him into Court. The attachment was returned "not found," when the following scene ensued:

Counsel—I think the Court would be justified in discharging the prisoners; they have been twice in Court.

Court—I cannot do it; it is one of those "panel" cases. I suppose this man has been kept out of the Court.

Counsel—No; I pledge my honor, Your Honor, he isn't; he has begged me not to prosecute the case.

Court—He has no right through you, the defendant's counsel, to settle this.

Counsel—I found the complainant and had him here in Court this morning. I brought him here in good faith, and he begged of me not to have the case pressed.

Court—Well, we shall make another effort to find him.

The case went over.

A SAVAGE ASSAULT.

John Hart, John Burns and Patrick Clark, who were charged with committing a savage assault on Frederica Gossweeler, and her husband, keeper of a lager-beer saloon, first plead guilty, then not guilty, and in explanation, said they pleaded guilty because they could not help themselves; they were without witnesses who would prove that they were first assaulted. They again put in a plea of guilty, when the complainant said that the three premises came into her place and acted like rowdies. They took a club and beat her husband and then one took a knife and stabbed her. On their plea of guilty they were sent to the Penitentiary for three months each.

A SIDEWALK THIEF.

George Roberts, an intelligent-looking man, was charged with stealing a box of tin from the store of John Betts, in Fulton-street. Prisoner belongs to an adroit gang of thieves, who have a peculiar way of robbing stores. Prisoner would get a box of goods lifted and turned upside down and placed exactly between two stores, so that neither store could know whether they were being robbed. The thief then would go out and drive down with a carman, and order him to take the box to a certain store up town and leave it. He pays the carman, and leaves him to run his nose into a trap. If the goods are conveyed as per order, then another carman tranships the goods to a safe rendezvous. That was the evidence in this case. The prisoner was arrested by Officer Farrell, at the corner of Delancey-street and the Bowery, in a lager-beer saloon, on suspicion of attempting to sell the tin. The officer traced the goods to the owner, and the owner being found, a witness was produced, who gave the details, as described above, of the way in which carmen innocently drive off goods for thieves. The accused was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

VERY LIGHT SUSPICION.

William H. Ferris, a boarder in the house of Celia Robinson, was charged with the larceny of a coat. The evidence in this case shows on what light grounds sometimes the accused is held for trial. Complainant said: The coat was my husband's; it was worth $15; it hung on the door in the room early in the morning—at 5:15; I can't say who took it; I have suspicion this man took it; he took his meals in the house; he had the privilege of going in and out of the room, and he staid away all that day and did not come for either dinner or supper; that is the only evidence I have against him. Acquitted.

DOCK-BATHERS ASSAULTED.

John Daily was charged with assaulting Martin Larkin with a stone. It appears from the evidence that Larkin and several friends went down to the foot of East Sixteenth-street one very warm morning, about 1:30 o'clock, and indulged in a bath. Prisoner and two other men, not arrested, came past in a row-boat, and thought they would have jolly fun at the expense of the bathers. The bathers were hit in the water with the oar, chased out of the water, and when on the pier they were made to fly for their lives. In the flight of the bathers, prisoner struck complainant with a stone on the eye. The evidence was not positive that the stone was thrown by the prisoner, but he was with the party that committed the assault. They, no doubt, thought the whole thing a very good joke, but it cost Daily six months in the Penitentiary.

THE MILITIA LAW.

Edward Malone, chief carver at the Continental Hotel, was charged with beating Mary Murray. On the direct examination, she said he came into her room, and after asking what she had said about his wife, made the remark that he could kill all the women in the house. But when cross-examined, it turned out that the enrollment for the militia was the cause of the difficulty. When the enroling officer came round, Mrs. Murray gave him the name of Mr. Malone, and upon that Mrs. Malone said it was a burning shame to betray her husband. That was the commencement of the trouble. A witness for the defence said that Mrs. Murray came out with a hatchet, and struck at Malone with it. He put his hand up to save himself, and somehow the blow went in another direction, and Mrs. Murray received the very blow that she had intended to give Malone. Malone was found guilty and fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31, 1866.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129½	15	Quicksilver	52
600	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62. Small	108⅛	300	do	51
56,000	do	108⅛	50	do	50½
15,000	do ...2d call	108⅜	200	Mariposa Pr.	27
11,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C'65	106	200	Boston W. P.	32½
35,000	do ...2d call	105¾	200	Pacific M. S. Co	216
150,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅞	50	do ...s60	216
2,500	T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'l	104	100	Erie R. P.	73½
500	do	104⅛	200	Hudson R.	119½
500	do	104⅛	100	do ...s60	118½
500	do. 2d S.. Small	104⅛	500	Reading R.	111⅝
3,500	do	104⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	112½
1,400	do. 3d S.. Sm'll	104⅛	400	do	112
52,000	do	104⅜	26	do	111½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	93	225	New-Jersey R.	125
6,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	20	N. J. Cen.	120
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.		300	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
1,000	do	69¾	600	do	84⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s	65	200	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅛
1,000	N. Car. New B's	63	400	do	123½
1,000	N. Car. 6s...x-C.	61	1200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	96½	1200	do	87⅜
3,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	80	100	Cl., Co. & C. R.	111
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102	900	Chic. & N. W.	36⅞
4,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	98	25	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	66¼
15	Bank of New-York	120	400	do	66⅜
75	Wilksbarre Coal	50	100	do	66¼
100	do	54	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	116
100	Canton Co.	52⅛	1100	do	115¾
200	do ...2d call	52⅜	200	do	115⅜
300	do	53	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	103
100	Central Coal	45	1100	do	102¾
200	do	45½	200	do	102⅝
800	Cum. Coal. P.	46⅜	200	Chi. B. & Q.	125
300	West. U. Tel.	56⅜	300	Tol., Wab. & W.	38¾
100	do ...b60	56¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	102⅝
30	do	56	700	do	102⅝
100	do	56⅜	200	do	103
100	do	56¼	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66¾
400	N. Y. Cen.	105	151	Chic. & Alt.	105
25	do	104¾	200	do	105½
400	Erie R.	66⅞	500	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b60	43
800	do	65⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	57⅜
50	do	67	200	do	57⅝
1000	do ...2d call	76¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73
			100	do	73¾
			200	do	73½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

120,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'62	108¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	84¼
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	99	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	87
300	Cum. Coal P.	46¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122½
100	West. U. Tel.	56⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅝
100	do	56⅝	500	do	66½
300	N. Y. Central	105⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	115⅛
100	do ...s30	105⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	102⅜
500	do ...s30	105⅛	200	do ...b10	102⅜
200	Mariposa Pref.	27⅛	100	do	102⅜
200	do	27¼	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅝
800	Erie Railroad	66¾	50	Chic. & Alton	105½
300	Erie R. P.	73½			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

50,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	108⅛	100	Reading R.	111⅝
5,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	105⅞	400	do	111⅝
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.		400	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¼
			200	Clev. & Pitts P.	87⅝
50,000	do ...2d Ser	104⅛	2000	do	88
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28¾	400	Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
600	West. U. Tel.	56⅛	360	do ...2d call	36¼
200	do	56¼	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅜
100	do	56⅛	100	do ...b30	67
50	Mariposa Pr.	27⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol.	115⅝
200	do	27½	400	do	115⅜
100	Mar. Mining Co.	12	100	Chic. & R. I.	102¼
100	Ashb'n Coal	17	345	P., F. W. & C.	102½
350	N. Y. Cen. ...x-d	103	100	do	102⅜
700	do	103¼	100	Alt. & T. H. P.	66¾
300	Erie R.	67	100	Chicago & Alt. P.	107
100	do	66⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	148½	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	87
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	500	do ...c	87⅛
200	Boston W. P.	32½	800	do	87⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	51	500	do ...b3	87⅛
300	Mariposa Pref.	26⅞	200	do ...s3	87
100	West. U. Tel.	56½	100	Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
300	N. Y. Central	104⅞	100	do ...s3	102⅝
500	Erie R.	66⅝	500	Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
200	do ...s3	66½	200	do ...c	36⅛
200	do ...c	66⅝	100	do ...s3	36⅛
200	do ...b10	66⅞	200	do ...b10	36¼
500	do ...s3	66⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. P. ..c	66⅝
300	do ...b3	66¾	400	do	66½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	111½	100	do ...s3	66⅜
200	do ...b3	112	200	do ...b3	66⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¼	100	do ...b30	66⅜
200	do ...b3	84⅛	500	do ...s3	66½
200	do ...s3	84⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	102⅛
500	Cleve. & Tol.	116	400	do	102¼
600	do	116⅛	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	42½
1200	do	116⅛	100	Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	20½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C. ..b3	28¾	500	Reading R. ...x-d	111¼
10,000	do ...b15	28¾	400	do ...s3	111¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.	50½	200	do ...b10	111¼
200	do ...s3	50¼	100	Catawissa R.	79¼
100	do	50⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	84¼
100	do ...b3	50⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d	122¾
100	Mar. Pref.	27¼	100	Clev. & P. R.	86⅞
100	do ...s30	27⅛	400	do	87
200	do	27⅜	300	do	87⅛
100	do ...b30	27¼	2500	do ...s3	87¼
200	Smith & P. Gold. b30	10	400	do ...s10	87⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	2400	do	87⅛
200	do ...s3	56⅛	400	Clev. & To	115⅝
600	do	56⅛	400	do	115⅝
100	do ...s10	56⅜	200	do ...s10	115⅝
300	do	56⅛	100	do	115⅝
200	do ...b15	56½	100	Chic. & R. Is. ..b3	102¼
400	Erie R.	66⅝	300	do	102¼
200	do ...b5	66⅞	100	do ...b30	102⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	105⅜	100	do	102¼
100	do ...s30	105⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	66¾
300	do	105⅜	100	do	66⅝
100	do ...b30	105⅜	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b60	43
200	do ...s3	105⅛	200	do	42¼
300	Chi. & N. W.	36⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Mar. Pref.	27½	3100	Cleve. & Tol.	115⅛
100	New-York C. x-d. s3	103⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.	102½
200	do ...b3	103⅛	200	do ...b3	102⅜
300	Erie Railroad	66¾	100	do ...b30	102⅛
400	do	67	200	Chi. & N. W.	36½
500	do ...b3	67	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	66¾
200	M. So. & N. I.	84⅛	300	do ...b3	66⅞
100	do ...s10	84¼	100	do ...s30	66⅝
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅛	100	do ...b10	66¾
500	do ...b3	88	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b45	43

TUESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The successful working of the Atlantic Cable is already equalizing the quotations for American Stocks in London and New-York. Our quotations of Saturday of 5-20s and gold were probably known in London yesterday (Monday) forenoon, and thereupon we have return telegrams of 68½ ℔ cent. sterling for 5-20s, in place of 69½, as quoted in the Associated Dispatch (received as of Saturday, P. M.) last night. The Gold Room advanced on this news to-day from 147⅝ to 149 ℔ cent.; but the Exchange Market fell upon it, and the latter *is now full two per cent. for sight bills below the point at which it would pay to ship ordinary gold coin.* The market for Exchange is, comparatively, demoralized, as measured by the standard of Gold. The leading Bankers are asking nominally 108½ ℔ cent. for 60 day bills on London, while other good 60 day bills, Bankers' credits, are offered at 108 ℔ cent., and numerous drawers on three days' sight were in the market as cheap as 109@109½ ℔ cent. The consequence of these irregularities in rates is a very small mail for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow forenoon.

The Customs demand for Gold, and the *short* sales ventured yesterday at 147@148 ℔ cent. on the news from abroad and the success of the cable, have enabled the *Bulls* in the Gold Room to advance the price to 149 ℔ cent., and to steadily maintain the advance throughout the day.

The Customs duties to-day were very heavy—$757,000 deposited in the Treasury Office up to 3:30 P. M. The Customs for the month of July reach $11,617,979, as against $9,908,190 same month last year. The outward payments for Gold Interest on the Public Debt during the month amount to $5,873,377, as against $5,714,367 in July, 1865.

The Government Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower on the old 5-20s of 1862, and a ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. cheaper for the new 5-20s of 1865, than on Monday, and the 7.30 Currency loans ⅛ cheaper, but there was no pressure to sell; but the change in quotations for the 5-20s of 1862 only partially influencing *bona fide* holders to realize.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange continues to advance, and was especially strong on the best of the Dividend paying Roads. New-York Central advanced to 103⅛@103¼ ex-August Dividend, equal to 106⅛@106¼, and Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Michigan Central and Reading were all firm and in good request. Among the non-dividend Roads, the Northwest shares of both classes were higher; Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh buoyant at 66⅝@67¼@66½@67 ℔ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further rise on Mariposa Preferred Shares. At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅞	99	N. West Pref.	66⅛	66¾
U. S. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅛	Rock Island	102⅜	102
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104¼	Fort Wayne	102⅜	102¼
N. Y. Central	105⅛	103⅛	Cumb'land Coal	45⅛	46⅜
Erie	66⅜	66¾	Quicksilver	50	50¼
Hudson	120	119½	W. U. Telegraph	56⅜	56⅜
Reading	111⅛	111¼	Mariposa Pref.	27	27½
Mich. Southern	84⅞	84	Canton	52⅛	52⅛
Illinois Central	123	122⅝	Ohio Certificates	28⅝	28⅝
Pittsburgh	87	87⅛	American Gold	147½	149
Missouri 6s	79⅛	79⅜	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛
Northwest	36⅛	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	108
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120¾
Merchants'	112	People's	117
Mechanics'	114	Shoe and Leather	105
America	130	Corn Exchange	120
City	190	Continental	99
Phenix	100½	St. Nicholas	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Commonwealth	102
Seventh Ward	106½	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
State of New-York	107	Park	145
Commerce	110½	Central National	107
Pacific	160	Fourth National	102
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88¼	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88¼	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem convMtg & S. F.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Harlem 2d mort '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	77½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	McGregor West. 1st M.	62
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,115,483 97; including for Customs, $757,000; Gold Notes, $341,000. Payments, $7,657,903 63. Balance, $80,131,227 07.

The California steamer delivered to-day $1,678,000 in Gold and Silver Coin and Bars, of which half a million came to the Treasury Office by way of transfer of San Francisco Customs to New-York. The Treasury Office also received to-day half a million in Gold by way of transfer of New-Orleans Customs to New-York.

The following half-yearly Bank Dividends have been announced for August: The Manhattan Company five ℔ cent.; Leather Bank six ℔ cent.; Oriental Bank five ℔ cent.

The National Currency Bank, (late THOMPSON BROTHERS,) corner of Wall-street and Broadway, advertise all the varieties of stamps required by brokers, banks and bankers, after Aug. 1, for stamping bills or memorandums of stock and gold sales. Liberal allowances are made on wholesale orders. See advertisement.

The following is the business of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month of July:

July 1, 1866, by balance		$67,765,455 21
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$11,617,979 71	
On account of loans, ex. of temporary loans to 5 ℔ cent.	871,012 79	
On account of internal revenue	321,186 79	
On account of Post-office Department	125,273 20	
On account of transfers	2,205,600 00	
On account of coin certificates	12,981,120 00	
On account of patent fees	3,066 85	
On account of miscellaneous	26,289,561 81—	54,414,801 15
Total		$122,180,256 36
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$51,613,178 30	
Post-office drafts	323,909 67—	51,937,087 97
Balance July 31, 1866		$70,243,168 39
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$11,840,392 03	
Receipts during the month	13,503,519 66—	25,343,911 69
To payments		17,221,018 30
Balance		$8,122,893 39
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$1,565,772 21	
By appropriations	7,273,760 99—	8,839,533 20
To payments in coin	5,873,377 92	
To payments in notes	1,473,601 52—	7,346,979 45
Balance		$1,142,553 75
By receipts for customs in the month of July, 1866		$11,617,979 71
By receipts for customs in the month of July, 1865		9,908,190 66
Increase in the month of July, 1866		1,709,789 05
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$912,335 72
By fine bars received during the month		641,310 68
Total		$1,553,646 40
To payments in coin	$428,287 29	
To payments in fine bars	89,288 99—	517,576 28
Balance		$1,036,070 12
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$79,858,615 53	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	442,417 75—	80,301,033 28
By fine bars at Assay Office	730,581 61	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	287,614 05	
Total		$1,018,195 66
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$372,319 21—	81,319,228 94
Due depositors	815,681 66—	1,188,001 87
Balance		$80,131,227 07

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Broad-street, Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY was unanimously elected President of the Company.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,343,670, including to Liverpool, 2,932 bales Cotton, of the currency value $528,237.

Messrs. MORTIMER L. FOWLER, WM. H. OSGOOD, and GEO. W. WILSON have formed a copartnership under the firm of FOWLER, OSGOOD & Co., at No. 46 Exchange-place, for the purpose of carrying on a strictly commission business in buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government and other Securities.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS.

The NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, is furnishing Stamps of suitable denominations for banks, bankers and brokers, at the following discount:

4¾ per cent. on $1,000 and over.

4½ per cent. on $100 to $1,000.

4 per cent. on $20 to $100.

The discount is in stamps at their face.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.
W. G. WHITE, Cashier,
No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 8 bbls. Ashes, 2,027 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Corn Meal, 156,467 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Malt, 156,467 bushels Oats, 60 bbls. Pork, 100 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 152 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and firm, including Pots at $8 25@$8 50, and Pearls at $15@$15 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in limited request at 38c.@41c. for yellow, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are held pretty firmly, but are inactive.

COFFEE—Rio is in active request and very firm, with sales reported of 16,500 bags, part in bond, at 13¾c., gold, ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,212 bags; sales of do. (to last evening) 5,885 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 164,507 pkgs., including, of Rio and Santos, 101,970; Java, Government bags, 2,680; Ceylon, 21,709 bags; Maracaibo, 9,109 bags; Laguayra, 23,142 bags; St. Domingo, 983 bags; and other descriptions, 4,914 bags.

Stock of Rio.

New-Orleans, bags	4,000
Mobile, bags	1,700
Baltimore, bags	10,000
New-York, bags	101,970
Grand total, bags	117,670

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in, but has been stiffly held. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 1,795 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,061
Receipts since July 1	35,046
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	411,939
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	840,747
Exports, week ending to-day	2,932
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	465,791

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 23c.; Great Falls M., 21c.; Great Falls S, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 43½c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c.; Hamilton, 19c.; Lowell, 16½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 73c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $48. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, double extra, extra and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50; Home-made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, plain, ⅜-inch, $4; ¾-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5; No. 2, figured, ⅜-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Brown Drills—Boott Mills, 26c.; Pepperell, 25c.

FEATHERS—Continue inactive at former quotations.

FISH—Moderate sales of Cod, Mackerel and Herring have been reported since our last, at about previous rates, including Dry Cod at $6@$8 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18@$22; No. 2 at $15@$18; No. 3 at $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c.@62c. for scaled, and 50c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLAX—Is quite dull at irregular figures.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand, at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and desirable lots of shipping grades, which have been less plenty, have been held with more firmness. Sales since our last, 8,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 90, chiefly at $6 85@$8 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$9 70 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70	@$7 75
Extra State	6 75	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 20	@ 9 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 75	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 95	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 35	@15 50

Southern Flour continues steady. Sales since our last 1,400 bbls. in lots, at $9 50@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 25@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules scarce and quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 40@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in brisk request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected and nominal to-day. Sales have been confined to 11,450 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 25, good No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 75, fair No. 1 Chicago Spring (part of a load) at $1 75, new Amber Jersey at $2 80, and Amber Delaware at $2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn opened very tamely, then rallied sharply and closed heavily, responding to the fluctuations in gold. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels at 82½c.@83c., for unsound, and 83c.@84c., nearly all at 83½c., for new mixed Western; 92c. for Western Yellow, and $1 10 for Western White ℔ bushel. New Oats are in moderate request, closing in favor of buyers. We quote new Chicago at 45c.@47c., Milwaukee, 48c.@51c.; Iowa at 55c.@58c.; Jersey, 60c.@61c.; Maryland, 58c.@60c., and State at 62c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet, with small sales of Western at 85c., and Canadian at $1 10. Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co., in their circular for the *Africa*, give the following:

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold in this Market, July 30, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	47 ℔ ct.	—
Discount on currency	—	31 9-10 ℔ ct.
Sterling Exchange	158¾ ℔ ct.	108 ℔ ct.
Flour—℔ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 60@10 00	$6 12@$6 80
Ohio and Indiana	9 75@10 50	6 63@ 7 14
Southern	11 75@13 50	8 00@ 9 18
Fancies and high extras	13 50@16 50	9 18@11 22
Corn Meal	5 25@ —	3 57@ —
Wheat—℔ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 35@ 2 65	1 60@ 1 80
Canadian	2 35@ 2 65	1 60@ 1 80
Red and Amber Spring	1 75@ 2 00	1 19@ 1 36
Freight to Liverpool	—	4½d.@5d.
Freight to London	—	5d.@5½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s. 6d.@5s.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s. 6d.@4s.
Indian Corn—℔ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	90@ 95	61@ 64
White, new and old	1 10@ 1 30	74@ 88
Western Mixed	83½@ 84	57½@ 55
Rye—℔ 56 lbs	85@ 1 15	58@ 78
Oats—New and old	45@ 65	30@ 44

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in demand at firmer prices.

HAY—North River bale is inquired for and is firm at 70c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c., ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are in rather more demand, and quoted about steady.

HEMP—Manilla has been in demand, partly at 10c. ℔ lb in gold; other kinds quiet.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand at $3 25@$3 50 for Eastern, per thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and steady in price, with comparatively moderate receipts. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

MOLASSES—Is in request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request and are steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 80; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with July 30.—*Sperm*—Has again advanced, and the sales, which have been entirely for speculation, embrace 2,551 bbls.—154 bbls. at $2 72, and the balance at $2 75 ℔ gallon, leaving but 800 bbls. in importers' hands. Stock held by speculators, 7,200 bbls. Total, 8,000 bbls. *Whale*—Is in request, but holders firm. The transactions since our last include sales of 183 bbls. South Sea at $1 25 ℔ gallon, and 1,550 bbls. Northern, in parcels, at a price not transpired, but understood at an advance upon previous quotations. In New-York, 260 bbls. Humpback sold at $1 20 ℔ gallon—all for manufacturing. Stock on hand, 13,704 bbls.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 30, 1866	18,792	49,053	599,250
Same time last year	21,090	57,745	463,800

Exports.

For week ending July 30, 1866	302	—	—
Previously	3,890	348	383,850
From Jan. 1 to date	4,192	348	383,850

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 22c.@23c. for Crude, 38c.@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 20,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces, 52x52, 11½c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 11¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 13½c., on hand; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 14c.; 6,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms, to be made.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, opening pretty buoyantly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last 5,200 bbls. in lots, at $31 50@$31 65 for new Mess, closing at $31 56, regular way; $30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. new Mess, September delivery, buyer's option, at $32 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is inactive; sales since our last, 275 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited request and heavy at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue very dull, at $45 ℔ bbl. Butter has been dull and heavy at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb.	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℔ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been in more demand, especially Rangoon, in bond, at $3 37@$3 75, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.—now held higher.

SALT—Has been quiet, but steady in price.

SEEDS—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive, including Clover at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb; Rough Flax at $3 15@$3 50, and Timothy at $6 50@$7 50 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet and somewhat nominal in price, including Deer—Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c.; Para, 60c., gold, ℔ lb. And Goat—Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 5c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ℔ lb., cash; Cape, 55c.@57½c., cash; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand, including Castile at 18½c.@19c., Colgate's Pale at 12½c., and Family at 13c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet since our last, at unaltered quotations.

SUGARS—Have been less buoyant to-day. Sales since our last, 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c. at from 10⅝c.@13c., and 375 boxes Havana, part at from 10⅝c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 19½c.@21½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 19,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but firm.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand. Sales, since our last, 250 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@18c.; and 200 bales Havana, at 85c.@$1 ℔ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	C'nfg's.
Stock July 2, 1866 ...bales	7,500	144	252	50
Received since	662	—	530	—
Total	8,162	144	782	50
Delivered since	1,737	—	362	—
Stock Aug. 1, 1866	6,425	144	420	50

WHISKY—Is wholly nominal, not being in request at present.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 48,000 bushels Grain, chiefly Corn, at 3½d.@4d. by sailing vessel, and 5d.@5½d. by steamer, ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. Ripley, formerly of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire regiment, who has since the war, been engaged in the lumber business in Emanuel County, Ga., was brutally murdered on the 23d inst. After Col. Ripley and his family had retired to bed, a party of men came to the house, and knocking at the gate, asked to see him on business. The Colonel immediately proceeded to the gate, when one of the party spoke, saying, "Col. Ripley, you are my prisoner." The Colonel drew his revolver and fired at the intruder, who made off; the others immediately fired, and the Colonel was struck in four places, mortally wounded. The party remained about the house, fed their horses, and repeatedly fired into the house during the night, refusing to allow Mrs. Ripley the privilege of giving water to her dying husband.

Late advices from Fort Benton report that the Government is making Camp Cook, at the mouth of Judith River, a depot of supplies. Fabulous stories were in circulation of new discoveries in the Mud River regions, and companies were forming at Benton to go out and prospect. The Indians were preparing to oppose any invasion of that region. On the 20th, near Fort Berthold, the Indians fired on the *Nellie*, but hurt no one. Passengers from Denver report an apprehension of trouble from the Indians on the road from Fort Laramie to Montana.

It is reported to the Freedmen's Bureau that since the Military and Bureau Courts have been discontinued in Richmond, the freedmen have been at the mercy of lawless whites. In cases in which the colored people are the aggrieved parties, no justice can be obtained, as the civil authorities, almost without exception, are strongly prejudiced against them. The police exhibit the greatest reluctance in arresting whites upon warrants obtained by colored men; and were it not for a fear of the military authorities, the condition of the freedmen would be much worse.

There was no further outbreak at New-Orleans yesterday. The city was still under martial law and the Mechanics' Institute under guard. The death of Dr. Dostie was announced. The casualties number thirty or more negroes killed and several white persons dangerously wounded. A dispatch from President Johnson had been received by the Attorney-General authorizing him to call on the military, if necessary, to suppress all illegal and unlawful assemblies.

John Hopwood, a Justice of the Peace for Calvert County, Md., has been arrested upon complaint of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, who charge him with refusing to take the testimony of two colored men named Shannon, who desired to make complaint against a Dr. Wilkinson for an assalt with intent to kill them. Justice Hopwood was required to recognize in $500 to answer the charge at the next term of the United States District Court.

On Wednesday night last some half dozen rebels from Webster County, Ky., crossed the Ohio River at Owensboro to the Indiana side, and forcibly took from his bed, Lieut. Hampton, late of the Union army, carried him out to the river, shot him dead and threw his body into the river. Lieut. Hampton belonged to the Thirty-fifth Kentucky, and was a loyal and respected citizen.

While in Buffalo Gen. Sherman received the following dispatch:

> WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28.
>
> *To Gen. Sherman:*
>
> The President desires to present your commission of Lieutenant-General to you in person, and you will come to Washington for this purpose immediately.
>
> U. S. GRANT, General, &c.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart on Saturday completed the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia July 28, 1778, the month after the evacuation of that city by the British army. It will gratify the many friends of this veteran patriot to know that he is still active and hearty.

A dispatch to the *Evening Post* says that the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is of the opinion that the bill passed by Congress for the equalization of bounties is inoperative, in consequence of serious defects in the wording of the first section.

The total number of deaths from cholera at Tybee to Sunday was 95. The total number in the hospital was 87. The latest accounts report the cholera subsiding. Three cases of sporadic yellow fever in Savannah are reported.

The Texas Secretary of State has been notified by the President that the Legislature will be permitted to assemble on the 6th of August, and orders have been issued for the transfer of the State Provisional Government to the elected authorities.

Henry Fasile and Minnie Busch, being opposed in their matrimonial wishes by the lady's father, took poison in St. Louis, Saturday. Minnie died, but her lover is recovering.

Although there is still fire in many places in the burnt district of Portland, more than two hundred buildings are now in process of erection.

Col. Henry L. Phillips, of Adams County, member of the Ohio House of Representatives, died on Tuesday last.

Bayard Taylor has returned from his trip across the plains.

LOCAL NEWS.

Christopher Pullman, one of the members of the Common Council of this City, yesterday obtained an injunction from Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, restraining the two legislative branches of the City Government and Street Commissioner Cornell, from proceeding in any manner under the resolution passed by the Common Council in the early part of July, over the Mayor's veto, in reference to the making a contract for lighting the streets for the next twenty years with the Gas Companies of this City. The injunction is a temporary one, the defendants being ordered to show cause at Special Term, on the first Monday of August inst., why the same should not be made perpetual. Meantime the Street Commissioner is to refrain from advertising for proposals from the Gas Companies, as contemplated by the resolution.

Registrar Harris' weekly letter upon mortuary affairs, which was read at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday, shows seven hundred and seventy-one deaths in this City, and three hundred and five in Brooklyn, during the week ending on Saturday, July 28. Forty-two deaths occurred in Brooklyn, and forty-eight in New-York, from cholera.

The Metropolitan Board of Health received from Brooklyn, and considered at its meeting, yesterday, a resolution from the Brooklyn Common Council, respectfully requesting the Health Commissioners, "by the exercise of the peremptory powers conferred on them, to provide the necessary docks or landing-places for the removal of dead animals, offal and night-soil, at such times as the public health and interest require." Dr. Crane and Commissioner Bergen, having expended $5,000 in cleaning and disinfecting the Twelfth and other Wards in Brooklyn, were authorized to draw the money from Treasurer Manierre.

United States Commissioner Osborn was kept busy yesterday in the examination of the cases of a number of counterfeiters. The case of Henry Holmes, *alias* Harry Hall, *alias* "Little Hank;" that of Wm. Brum, the engraver; Harry Parker, Wm. Gurney, and Walter Crosby were all up for hearing, but owing to the absence of material witnesses on the part of the Government they were laid over. The Commissioner is to decide to-day on what charge he will hold Hall, and the amount of bail he will accept. Hall, it is understood, offers to give $40,000 indisputable bail, if necessary.

Mrs. Johanna Klein, who was severely scalded by the explosion of a boiler at Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard-street, on the 23d inst., died on Monday from the injuries so received. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Grover. This is the second death caused by the explosion.

The Health Board's official bulletin, yesterday, reported nineteen authenticated cases of cholera in this City, and eight in Brooklyn, nearly all in regions which are, by reason of filth and foul air, legitimately known as cholera fields.

Two cases involving the right of the Board of Health to remove fat-boiling establishments were on argument yesterday in the Superior Court. The discussion will be resumed at 12 o'clock to day.

The Common Council yesterday adopted a resolution giving the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company the privilege of erecting an experimental ærial railroad in Greenwich-street.

Gold was 1⅛ per cent. firmer yesterday, selling at 149 per cent., while Exchange on London was much depressed, and U. S. 5-20s ⅛ per cent. lower than on Monday. The Railway speculation continued buoyant. Money easy.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in moderate demand yesterday at, in the main, uniform rates. Cotton was less active, but firm. Rio Coffee was in lively request and buoyant. Fish Oils were more sought after. Most other articles were quiet. The Freight engagements consisted mainly of Corn for British ports.

Beef is unusually high, and the prices are firm at high rates. The demand for beef cattle was never more active than it has been the present week. The supply for the week was abundant, yet all the cattle that were brought to market last week and the arrivals on Monday and Tuesday were taken almost as soon as they were yarded. The nominal price for the best cattle on Monday and Tuesday was 18c.@18½c. ₱ lb., net weight. Had the animals been weighed, no doubt the price would have been more nearer 19c. ₱ lb. than any other whole number. The number of fresh cattle at Allerton's, on Forty-fourth-street, on Tuesday, was only 89. These were soon disposed of, and at 12 o'clock yesterday not a buyer nor seller could be seen about the yards, and the few bullocks yet remaining in the yards were sold. The poorest bullocks and dry cows brought 14c. ₱ lb. and upward. The market closed with an increasing demand for more cattle than can possibly be supplied before the opening of the market next week. The entire number of beef cattle received for the week ending Tuesday night is 6,281. Many of the animals were quite thin in flesh and utterly unfit for beef. The trade in milch cows and calves is improving. The demand is on the increase. A larger number of cows arrive every succeeding week, and they command better prices. The number for the week is 148. The sales are made from $50@$120 ₱ head. The number of calves for the week is 1,281. The best sold at 8c.@11c.@12c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are in fair request. Sales tolerably quick, and prices firm at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Lambs 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., live weight. The number for the week is 16,619. Live hogs are in good request. The number for the week is 7,406. The market closed yesterday, with slow sales, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, for the best Western corn-fed, and 13¾c. ₱ lb., dressed, for hogs of the same quality. Yesterday was the last day for holding cattle markets at Allerton's, on Forty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Workmen had commenced taking down the gates and fences, and all the old cattle sheds and stables will soon be removed, and the ground will be occupied with costly rows of dwelling-houses. The cattle-yards are to be opened next week on One Hundredth-street and Third-avenue, which are said to be more commodious than those heretofore devoted to that purpose.

The New-Orleans Riot and the Schemes of the Radical Revolutionists.

The estimate of the New-Orleans riot formed upon the dispatches transmitted during its progress, is not materially changed by the more elaborate accounts since received. The local atmosphere had for days been charged with explosive elements. The reconvening of the State Convention of 1864 had kindled a dangerous degree of excitement. The threats of civil authority to prevent the assembly by arresting the individuals attending it, had been met by inflammatory appeals to the passions of the blacks. Resistance to civil authority was foreshadowed at a Radical meeting on Friday; the negroes were known to be in possession of arms; and a conflict was represented as impending, if not actually between races, at least between parties, four-fifths of one of which consist of colored men. A want of consistency and decision on the part of the Governor of the State doubtless complicated the difficulties and intensified the danger. He had been against the gathering, and in its favor, and the uncertainty of his position may have led the leaders of the movement to rely upon his support as a counterpoise to the apprehended interference of the local functionaries.

Certain it is that Monday found New-Orleans ripe for disturbance. The occasion for it, therefore, was not hard to trace. While some twenty-six persons, claiming to be delegates to the Convention, were mustering in the Mechanics' Institute, a procession of negroes, more or less armed, paraded the streets; a collision with whites occurred in Canal-street; and an attempt of police officers to arrest the offenders was followed by the free use of pistols, knives and clubs. So the riot evidently began; the negroes apparently being the aggressors, and the civil power doing no more than was proper to vindicate its authority. The arrival of the procession in front of the Mechanics' Institute carried the struggle into the midst of the Convention. New sources of mischief appeared. A white mob gathered to put down the black mob, and the adjacent streets became the theatre of bloody strife. Some of the delegates were arrested by the police, and after much trouble conveyed to headquarters; the officers confessedly doing their duty to protect them from harm by the way. In some cases these efforts were ineffectual, and two or three of the more prominent delegates were killed. The negroes suffered most severely, as they always must in similar circumstances; and with passion on both sides raised to the point of fury, they were the victims of repeated and wanton cruelty. About a hundred of them, it is reported, were killed or wounded; of the whites, about twenty-five lost their lives, and a large number of both were made prisoners. Eventually, the military took possession of the city, and the deplorable affair came to an end. An end only in the sense of actual riot, for occurrences like these cannot pass away without leaving bitter and perilous legacies.

The responsibility for these occurrences primarily attaches to the promoters of the movement in which they had their origin. That movement is unquestionably revolutionary. Its aim is to overthrow the constitution of the State by the exercise of unlawful power, with the avowed purpose of securing the control of State affairs in the hands of the Radicals. The constitution framed by the Convention called by Gen. Banks in 1864 neither enfranchised the negroes nor disfranchised those who had sympathized with or participated in the rebellion. Extreme Radicals conceived the idea of reversing this condition of things. They expressed a determination to perpetuate their influence by giving votes to the blacks, and depriving of thier votes the majority of white citizens. With this view, a call was irregularly issued for a reassembling of the delegates to the Convention of 1864, although with the preparation of the Constitution in that year their functions properly ceased, and with the ratification of the Constitution by the people terminated all right and power to change its provisions, except in the manner it prescribes. The Convention which it was proposed to hold on Monday was, then, utterly destitute of legality. It was an attempt to usurp power by means unknown to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the law; and there can be no doubt that the armed and organized negroes of New-Orleans were relied upon to overcome the agencies which the Mayor of the city had declared his intention to employ to break up the Convention.

That the promoters of the movement were aware of its illegality is, fortunately, susceptible of proof. The New-Orleans *Tribune* of July 24, (quoted in the *Tribune* of this City yesterday,) in its advocacy of the Convention, uses this language: "*We admit this Convention to be illegal;* but at the same time we must recognize that it has exercised a power *de facto*, and that it bids fair to still exercise a similar power." It adds this remarkable confession; "*This Convention is an extraneous power, which does not emanate from the whole people;*" and the proceedings of the delegates are hailed in advance as the inauguration of a political revolution—"a revolution more deep and more important than any of the reforms already attempted or partially realized."

There are reasons, moreover, for believing that this illegal movement—this plan of inaugurating a political revolution—this exercise of unlawful power by a minority to overcome the majority of the people—was not only known to but enjoyed the approval of the leading Radicals in Congress. Upon this point we may reproduce some remarks of Mr. Boutwell at the late caucus in Washington, as reported in the Times of the 16th ult:

> "Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested. He would mention one. *A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted disfranchising the rebel and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State.* In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the Constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. If Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new Government of the State might fail to get a foothold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity."

Here we have conclusive evidence that the Radicals in Congress were cognizant of the entire proceeding. They could not have been ignorant of the illegality of the Convention, or of the revolutionary purpose it was designed to promote. As their part of the programme, they desired that Congress should remain in Session, with the view of sustaining the combination of radicals and negroes in Louisiana, and consummating the revolution to be inaugurated by this unlawful Convention. The good sense of the majority in Congress frustrated this feature of the scheme, and the terrible scenes now reported have overturned other features; but the connection between the Radicals in Congress and the negro-suffrage revolutionists in New-Orleans does not admit of dispute. To them, jointly, belongs the responsibility of the loss of life that has occurred, and of the dread harvest of strife which cannot fail to follow the seed so broadly scattered on Monday last. The poor negro is a catspaw in their hands, to be sacrificed, if need be, in furtherance of the effort to entrench themselves in power. What we see now in New-Orleans would be seen elsewhere could they have their way.

Judge Brady's Decision—The Fat-boiling Nuisance.—The decision of Judge Brady, which we printed on Sunday, dissolving the injunction which an up-town fat-boiling institution had obtained against the Board of Health, presents a marked contrast, both in spirit and letter, to those of other Judges who have done their best to impede the action of the Board. It recognizes the truth that the appointment of the Board was designed to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number, a design common to all just laws, and it also recognizes the well established legal principle that whatever militates against the enjoyment of life is a nuisance in the fullest sense of the term. The appointment of the Board was a public necessity, and the proof of that necessity appears in the daily mortuary record of this City and Brooklyn. It was intolerable that a private individual should be able to defy the law and endanger the health of his fellow-citizens rather than adopt measures to nullify the pestiferous and unsavory character of his business. Unhappily there is, however, a class of elected judges to whom the suffrages of their constituents are of more account than the public safety, and they have used their power without stint and without scruple in defense of the unwholesome trades which have always been dangerous, especially in the Summer, to the neighborhood where carried on. The record of these judges is far from an enviable one, as they will understand some day perhaps. They will probably wish hereafter that Judge Brady had not been the only occupant of the elected Bench who had the courage and honesty to do what honorable feeling and the law required of him. We thank him in the name of the public for the example he has set, and trust that the closing words of his decision, which we here reproduce, will be long remembered for their dignified common sense and justice.

> "The history of the laws creating Boards of Health in this City and throughout the State, and in other States and countries, if it were proper to delay the decision of this motion to demonstrate it, will show that extraordinary authority in reference to the general course of legal procedure has been conferred on the persons charged with the duties of preserving the public health. It is proper that it should be so to prevent the spread of epidemics and the fearful mortality which ensues, and is kindred to the power which is given to the Mayor and others to destroy building in case they deem them likely to take fire or to convey fire to other buildings, (2 Rev. Laws 1813, p. 300, sec. 80,) all resting upon the doctrine of necessity, which becomes imperious in its demands. The Board of Health may and should be regarded as the representatives of the people of this City on the subject for which they were organized, to be aided in all respects in the lawful exercise of their authority, which looks to the high and noble duty of preserving health and saving life. I think the act, so far as it relates to the authority exercised in this matter, is constitutional, and that no case can be found in which it or a similar law of this State has been held to be otherwise.
>
> Injunction dissolved, with $10 cost to abide the event."

The Union Party and the Union Cause.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Illinois, in a recent Convention, adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the party which stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason, and maintained liberty and union in spite of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads, is *fully capable of taking care of the country in time of peace.*

This was hoped, expected, believed. But so far, these hopes have been wholly disappointed. Congress assembled with overwhelming Republican majorities in both Houses. Its first act was one of organized hostility to the President, who "had stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason." Its second act was a demonstration in favor of universal negro suffrage. And its subsequent action, through eight months, has been ingloriously distinguished by measures calculated, if not designed, to obstruct and delay the work and duty of re-union. The doors of Congress were locked and barred against loyal Representatives from loyal Southern States. And though finally, in an ungracious and grudging manner and spirit, they admitted Tennessee, Arkansas, with her devotedly loyal Representatives are "out in the cold." Col. Johnson, who fought for the Union through four years of rebellion and treason, and then went to Congress by a Union election, was denied even the courtesy of the floor! Govs. Parsons and Sharkey, enlightened and patriotic men, anxious to return, with their States, to their allegiance, and to aid in restoring fraternity and Union, are regarded and treated as enemies.

Congress, so far as the great duty of reconstruction is concerned, has proved that Dickens' "Circumlocution Office" ceases to be an imagination. Congressional "Barnacles" have been for eight months teaching their constituents "how not to do it." And Congress has finally adjourned, leaving the sections more estranged, and the chances of reunion more remote, than they were when it met.

Is it true, then, that the Radicals "are capable of taking care of the country in time of peace?" Have they shown either capacity or disposition to do so? The North was successful in overthrowing rebellion. We had conquered and were prosperous. The South had paid dearly for its attempt to overthrow the Government. Slavery, with them an element of wealth and power, was destroyed. Their rich men were impoverished; their middle classes ruined; their poor perishing for lack of food. Their homes and their hearths were desolate. In a word they perilled all and lost all.

Which class, under such circumstances, could best afford to be tolerant and magnanimous? Which, when peace was obtained, should have extended the hand of forgiveness! When, before, in the history of wars, have conquerors trampled upon the vanquished? Interest and policy, if not magnanimity, induce conciliation in such cases. But with us there is no such spirit. We are neither just nor wise enough endeavor to heal the wounds or soothe the irritations of a vanquished enemy. While the remembrances of war are ever sorrowful, we have much to console, compensate and cheer. Not so with our erring brothers. Their reflections are all embittered. There is no bright side, no relief, in their war picture. Their leaders are in prison or in exile. Their glory, their wealth, their means of subsistence, and the Government they attempted to establish, are no more.

When thus overtaken by the consequences and results of rebellion and war, they submitted. The Government transmitted the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing Slavery forever, requiring them to ratify and adopt it. This done, and the great element of discord out of the Constitution, all, North and South, inferred that reunion was accomplished. But how unfortunate was that inference! The word of promised union was kept to the ear but broken to the hope.

The "scheme of reconstruction" adopted by Congress was not only wholly impracticable, but was adopted *because* it is impracticable. They proclaimed, to help it through, that all Northern States would call their Legislatures and adopt it immediately. Not the first State Legislature has been so called. "Not to do it" was the great merit of the scheme. The Union is to be kept divided until a Radical President can be chosen in 1870. But the "how not to do it policy will "return to plague the inventors." The people will weary of Radicalism and "crush it out" before its ambitious hopes are realized. The year 1870 will come, but ere it dawns the men who keep loyal Representatives and loyal States out of Congress and out of the Union, and who deprive the country of the benefits of a peace which cost rivers of blood and thousands of millions of treasure, will seek political caverns to hide or shield them from popular indignation?

A Guinea a Word.—The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable being so far an accomplished fact, the next feat is to render it of some use to the two hemispheres. One element necessary to this usefulness must depend upon its tariff of charges. To fix rates which will prohibit the use of the line except at an exhorbitant rate, is at once, as it seems to us, to detract from that usefulness in no slight degree. The charge for a message of twenty words (and the addresses of sender and receiver *are counted in those twenty words*) is put at £20 *in gold*, or, as gold now is, in the neighborhood of $150. The capital of the Company, when the cable is in final working order, will be £600,000, or say, in round figures, $4,000,000. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain give a subsidy between them of $175,000 a year, and the Cable, having passed four thousand words in twelve hours, may be held capable of passing messages which, at the charge as at present fixed, will yield an income of about *three millions of dollars a year*. The enterprise is an international one, and should be so considered. If it is made a vehicle of extortion, it will be at once unpopular, and fail. The Directors had best take the whole subject into consideration, and ask themselves whether it is likely that many people will pay $150 for receiving twenty words by their cable, and how long they will be able to hold the field against competitors. We may mention, however, that the present charges are provisional—as they well might be.

The Financial Policy of Canada.

No one could have done more than the Finance Minister of Canada, Mr. Galt, to establish, in place of the late unsatisfactory Reciprocity Treaty, a Commercial Convention of an equitable character between the United States and British America. Mr. Galt's views were, in the main, acceptable to Mr. Morrill; but Mr. Morrill's views were not indorsed by a Congressional majority. The hopes of those who desired to establish a reciprocal system of commercial engagements were thus frustrated—partly on account of the fiscal necessities of the Government, still more on account of the extravagantly protective notions of a small but powerfuly-supported class of Eastern manufacturers and Pennsylvania ironmasters.

In view of these facts, one would have supposed that Mr. Galt's policy would have commended itself to the advocates of reciprocal Free Trade in the Provinces; or otherwise, that his opponents would have been content to see the Finance Minister look for reciprocity of trade elsewhere, after he had failed to find it here. It seems, however, that with few exceptions Provincial statesmen do not venture to rise above the rank of local politicians. Mr. Galt and Mr. Galt's colleagues were first blamed for conceding too much to the American view of Incidental Protection. They are now blamed, and still more loudly, for conceding too much to a British Free-Trade policy in the reduction of the tariff. The Provincial politicians *may* ultimately rise above this system of governing by faction; but it is doubtful.

A Chance for Hungary.

The London *Times* displayed a remarkable want of historical knowledge when it said, on the 17th inst., that "the Hapsburgs were Emperors because they were Kings of Bohemia and Hungary." Rudolph of Hapsburg was Emperor of Germany in the early decades of the thirteenth century, while Ottocar, a Czech, was King of Bohemia, and the Kingdom of Hungary was still ruled over by the scions of the House of Arpad, the founders of the Hungarian monarchy in Europe, and both Kingdoms were as independent of the Hapsburgs then, as France and England are to-day. It was the crushing defeat of Ottocar, in front of Vienna on the Marchfeld, that made Bohemia for a time tributary to the Hapsburgs. And later, in the fifteenth century, Bohemia, under King Podiebrad, and even Austria, under Frederick, was conquered by the Hungarian King Mathias Corvinus, who fixed his residence at Vienna, where he died. After his death Bohemia elected the Archduke of Austria as the hereditary King of Bohemia. And it was still later, in 1525, after the murderous defeat of the Hungarians by the Turks upon the field of Mohacs, and the death of their youthful King Ladislaus in the battle, that Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria and son of Charles V., then Emperor, was elected King of Hungary. A bloody civil war ensued, at the end of which the rival King, Zapolya, submitted and was made a Royal Duke with large possessions in eastern Hungary. So much only to show that even so stout a pretender to journalistic infallibility as our London namesake may fail of the truth in its oracular recounting of history.

But, as we said, Hungary conquered Austria once and made the whole of Lower Austria, with Styria, Istria and Moravia, Hungarian Provinces. And in 1848 the Hungarians again proved to the world that unsupported Austria was no match for them. This was achieved by the force of their own arms. Now, by the sheer force of circumstances, sought to be prevented even by themselves, it may very likely happen that, as the London *Times* truly says, if Austria ceases to be German it must become Hungarian or cease to exist altogether.

After the extremely serious defeats the Austrians suffered at the hands of the Prussians, the bulk of the remaining power of the Imperial house lies in the military strength, the warlike spirit and almost inexhaustible resources of Hungary. Its territory, with which Gallicia, Lodomeria, Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, Dalmatia and the Hungarian Littorale (Fiume) are historically and legally connected as integral parts, constitutes more than one-half of the Austrian monarchy, even while Venetia and Lombardy were still under Vienna rule, and its population is quite over two-fifths of the whole Empire. It is, indeed, an empire in itself, more powerful in everything that goes to make an independent nation respected than Prussia was during the wars of the first Napoleon.

We recollect to have read at the time a little pamphlet on Metternich, published in 1844, and being classed in the Austrian political *Index Expurgatorius* as "forbidden fruit." It was read the more for that reason. It criticised Metternich severely, and at a time when he was still the ruling spirit in Austria, and "his system" seemed, to all outward appearances, to have become petrified, as it were, for ages. In this pamphlet, all claim to real, genuine statesmanship was denied to this all-powerful *Hans-Hof and Staats Kangler* of the Hapsburgs. It predicted that his system could not endure, that it was artificial and unsound, and that at most it could last only through Metternich's life. A true statesman must see that the centre of gravity of the Austrian Empire is toward the east, with Hungary for its base, and not toward the west in Germany or south in Italy, and that the system of Metternich, contrary to this apparent exigency of the very nature of things, must lead to disaster, and may bring about complete ruin.

Who the writer of this pamphlet was who, four years before the great uprising in 1848, saw so clearly, and spoke so pointedly, has, to our knowledge, never transpired. But we adduce this reminiscence here merely to show that more than twenty years ago there were thinking minds in Austria who almost prophetically foretold, by inductive reasoning, present disaster. The men who came after Metternich to guide the councils of the Emperor were not of a stamp materially to change his system. A Schwarzenberg, a Buol-Schanenstein, a Rechberg, were not the men to grapple with the radical defects of the internal constitution of the Empire, and to propose and carry out radical improvements, nor did they do much to conciliate, and thus, by the soothing balm of conciliatory measures of reform, to heal that resentment and irritation still left after the terrible concussion of the revolutionary forces in 1848-9. They clung tenaciously to the shadows of past ages, and hoped to conjure them up into living beings to oppose modern transformations; they hoped to instal again the Hapsburgs as the heirs of the Kyffhauser, and of its fabled inmate Barbarossa, and his iron crown.

There were, of course, many and considerable improvements following the convulsions nineteen years ago, but no change in the traditional foreign policy of Austria. It is the disastrous and in history forever memorable year 1866, which may now work a radical change for the better. And in this we believe we can see a chance for Hungary. Like the Phenix of the fable, from the ashes Austria may rise again as glorious and as powerful as in the days of her brightest fame if, with Hungary for the centre of a constitutional empire, she leaves the West to take care of itself and works for the inheritance of the East with a system in which the full and free participation of the people in the Government shall become assured. The Hungarians, under the present careful and talented leadership of Deak and Eotoos, no doubt fully comprehend the favorable circumstances, and the advantageous position in which Prussian victories in Bohemia have placed them. That they will secure all which reasonable men can expect, and that the Emperor will grant all which reasonable men can ask, seems to be beyond question, and that the changed circumstances of the House of Hapsburg will also necessitate a complete change of its hereditary policy appears also as certain. The national dream of the Hungarians, again to become a Power in the world, with their own freedom reëstablished, may yet be realized, and that, too—what an historical paradox—not in opposition, but with the help and under the leadership of the Hapsburgs themselves.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's.—"Shamus O'Brien."—Mr. Moss produced the new Irish drama of "Shamus O'Brien" on Monday night. Last evening its second representation drew a large audience, who waited impatiently until 8:30 for the curtain to rise. With spirit and appreciation the actors struggled with the invariable incidents of an Irish story of '98, making that very old and entirely familiar contest of might with right, power with desire, injustice with its victim, interesting and entertaining. The plot of the drama is as old as the tale of England's tyranny and Ireland's hopeless fighting for independence. The old widow, the loving sweetheart, the sympathizing priest, the true-blue soldier, the quaint old commander, the infernal spy and informer, perform each their subordinate part, that the hero of the story, the bould Irish lad who sings and fights, and dances and brags, and comes out of many a row and many a danger unscathed and victorious, may shine before the audience a star of intense brilliancy. The characters are well supported by Messrs. Bryant, Floyd, Fisher and Hogan; Mrs. Mark Smith, who dresses beautifully, and plays about the only part in the drama, and Mrs. Sefton. The interest of the whole depends upon the shrewd eludings, gallant deeds and bold bravadoes of *Shamus O'Brien*, the outlaw and patriot, whose tender passion for *Mary Kennedy* is likewise a pleasant feature in his somewhat chequered experience. Mr. Bryant is by no means a great delineator, neither is he a pleasing singer. He has a certain kind of personal magnetism that wins the regard and interest of his audience, and a quiet quaintness of humor which characterizes the humbler Irish peasant, and is one of this actor's most vital elements of popularity. People make the mistake of supposing Mr. Bryant to be a singer because he heads a minstrel band. His forte has always been in the jollities of the "end business," rather than the melodies of the first part of the programme. If he should sing less the performances would close earlier, which would be commendable. Miss Cooke has but little to do, and does it. The *nonchalance* with which she kindly condescended to repeat her "Good-bye" was only equaled by the absurdity of the boys who insisted upon its repetition. The drama is well put on the stage. The mounting and general appointments are creditable, and better than the average. The incidental music is fair—there's too much of it. The situations are sensational, the plot ingenious, the acting excellent, and the interest unflagging.

The Ice Witch.—This jolly spectacularism has been vastly improved, and now really deserves the large audiences that nightly greet its fun and frolic. Mark Smith, as the faithless lover and persistent swain, is admirable; Ada Webb, with song and dance and graceful ways, is as pretty as sweet eighteen can make her, and the artistic dancing of Miss Wood is attractive, brilliant and winsome. To-night a grand tableau will terminate the last scene.

The Plymouth Organ Exhibition.—Last evening the spacious walls of Plymouth Church were filled to overflowing, the crowd continuing to press around the door long after every ticket was sold. Mr. Beecher's organ seems at once to have taken a stand in popularity with himself, and certainly they are both hard to beat.

The exhibition was in itself a fine success. The programme, as published by the Times yesterday, was performed handsomely throughout, and to the great satisfaction of the audience, as evinced by the series of spontaneous outbursts of applause which followed each number, in thunders almost outrivaling those of the great organ itself.

Dr. Willcox's "Introductory Prelude" was admirable, thoroughly filling its place and introducing the instrument most appropriately by a series of rich harmonies, successively developing the salient features of the organ.

Mr. Muller followed with one of Bach's Chorals, faithfully rendered. Mr. G. W. Morgan's appearance was greeted with hearty applause, showing at the start that his presence was appreciated. Handel's Grand Fugue and Chorus, from "Israel in Egypt," was translated with the comprehensive vigor and masterly *technique* for which that gentleman is so well known; after which the audience could be satisfied only by an *encore*, which, in these days having lost its original meaning, was responded to by Mr. Morgan with his brilliant arrangement of "Trovatore."

Messrs. Muller and Willcox then played most acceptably a Fantasie, by Hesse, followed by Mr. Morgan's well-known "National Anthem Fantasie."

After a brief intermission, Dr. Willcox took his seat at the organ, and the vast audience who had, as all audiences do, kept up a running accompaniment of "Vox Humana" on their own account, relapsed into perfect silence, feeling that in the "Improvisation" which was announced, they were about to hear something worth listening to—and they were not wrong. All the new and peculiar stops and the effective improvement of the organ were indeed displayed, but in addition there was a continuous stream of delicate melodies, drawn from all kinds of musical sources, and from the player's fanciful brain; these, sustained by varied harmonies and interwoven with smoothly changing modulations—broken only by the sonorous clangor of the great trumpets—overborne and flooded with the full tide of the mighty instrument—and then, as these grander effects were subdued and controlled, the same quiet, sweet tones appearing, made the time all too short, as the undulating sounds bore the organist, and with him all who heard, to the end.

That was a witchery, and yet no one who knows the charms of the "William Tell" Overture, and has heard the wonderful orchestral effects which Mr. Morgan draws from his instrument, will doubt the statement that the spell was unbroken—even woven more firmly.

But it is impossible to follow out every number of the programme. All was more than good.

The first impression one has of this organ grows and deepens that the more brilliant stops are too brilliant, when in full force, for the underlying tone of the sustaining manuals. All the organists seemed possessed with an unconquerable desire to turn on the tremendous "Tuba Mirabilis." It is a stop of miraculous effect, but too much of it is decidedly *too much*. From being brilliant it grows shrill, and one unconsciously tries to escape its power. The same holds good of some of the "mixtures" and other keenly-voiced stops. Probably, as we have suggested before, a church of larger dimensions or different architecture would tend to remedy this defect—or rather surplus. Plymouth Church may find yet that its great organ will actually "raise the roof."

As a whole, however, there can be no manner of doubt that the new organ is a credit to all concerned—to the Messrs. Hook, who built it, to Plymouth Church, whose progressive liberality pays for it, and to Mr. Beecher, whose enlightened taste inspired it, and whose faithful eloquence has made it possible to erect the finest musical instrument in America for the worship of God.

Out of the Depths.

Since we shrieked under the dreadful inflictions of the heated term, and beggared the English language to express the measure of our torments, we have let the weather severely alone. Happy and grateful in the great relief that began ten days ago, we have so rejoiced and revelled in the luxury of the change, that even gratitude forgot duty, and our measureless blessing has thus far been unrecorded, but not unenjoyed; for every breathing thing—fishes excepted—and every unbreathing living thing, has, silently, if in no other manner, expressed its thankfulness. Ordinarily, the weather of the past week would have registered warm; but after the furnace-blasts of the heated term, it comes as coolly welcome as if just come from Labrador. We who have broiled by day and fried by night in the tophetical nineties, consider 80° Fahrenheit by no means far in heat, and grow cool and jolly where the mercury, backed by all the authority of science, demands that we should roast. In truth the past ten days has atoned for all the fearful pains of the preceding decade. We rejoice in cool breezes from all points of the compass; we enjoy the grateful shade of great oceans of clouds that interpose betwixt us and the sun their shadowy and misty nothingness; we shrink at the crinkly lightning as it embroiders the black sky with its spider-webs of blood, and laugh at the great rolling thunder that shakes the solid earth with its Niagarian reverberations; we silently (and most of us involuntarily) thank God as the wheels of His mysterious chariot crash and roar down the firmament, and as the grand and awful uproar dies away, the sweet, fresh, balmy air, purified by the tempest, comes up like new life to our weltering world. But a few days since the sky was brass, the earth was dust, if not iron, and the air was the sirocco of the desert; a hundred men in a day in this single city were shrivelling into untimely graves under the fearful infliction, and all cholera and all other pestilence paled their ineffectual fires before the murderous fires of the sun. The grave-mounds are scarcely heaped over those who fell in this dreadful furnace, before we seek for heavier clothing, and complain that the nights are uncomfortably cool. 'Tis well—well that we forget so soon. For who could be happy, if ill-fortune were too long remembered? And more than all that of the weather. We forget its inflictions the moment they cease—as a pig ceases his squealing the instant you let go his ear. Indeed, it requires considerable reach of memory to remember when the thermometer market 90; but that we *do* remind us of, and we doubt not many thousands can do the same with a little effort. To-day we enter upon the traditional hot month—August; but we opine that this year it will yield the palm (leaf fans) without a contest. To outdo July would involve the general dissolution of the earth; at least this side of it; so we hope to find August a slow and easy and dull and dreamy month, devoted to hurrying up corn, maturing potatoes, whitening the green heads of the wheat-fields and blanching the nodding tops of the oats. It is a going-into-the-country month, a month when all the world is out of town, (except those who barricade the front doors and windows and keep house in the back basement,) it is a month when Congress adjourns, and courts have recesses, and merchants are idle, and clerks enjoy holiday; when politicians snuff the battle afar off, and begin to organize, and lay pipe, and pull wires, and "manage" conventions that are to come off in September. It is the month—August is—when the opera is not, and theatres not much; when anything will do to rub along, and the play is poor, and the players so-so. In short, it is vacation for all except newspaper slaves—they, poor devils, have *no* holiday, no easy time, no cessation, but must evermore circle the world with the sun, gather from the ends of the earth the "news," and promulgate it at early breakfast to all civilized mankind. Light and darkness, heat and cold, night and day are now all the same to the makers of the Times. As it is always noon somewhere on the earth, we may now say that, with the great ocean telegraph, (which is but one of a dozen that soon will be,) it will be always publication time with us, and neither sun-stroke, nor hyperborean cold, nor darkness, nor storm, nor sickness, nor death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, can stop the work we have to do. But this is all astray from the weather. We meant to say, and now *do* say, that for nearly two weeks we have enjoyed a most glorious season; the heat has been very moderate; storms have been frequent and rains abundant; an unusual profusion of lightning has purified and regenerated the air, and such magnificent moonlight nights as we have had for a week are only to be read of in the dreamy romances of Arcadia. That all mankind ought to be reverently thankful is admitted; that some are so, is probable; but we are ready to wager a pint of cider that, after all, the majority will and do find something to grumble at. True sons and daughters of Eve, they would wreck a whole creation rather than not have their own say and their own way; they would growl at the morning dews of Eden and quarrel with the sunlight of Heaven. We are indeed a wicked set of selfish creatures.

TEXAS.

Continuance of the Provisional Government—Reappointment of Government Officials—The Legislature to Assemble on the 6th of August.

GALVESTON, Monday, July 30.

Acting State Judge Bell has been instructed from Washington to continue the Provisional Government until further orders, and to notify the President immediately of the meeting of the Legislature. Government officials in service before and since the war will be reappointed.

No cases of cholera are reported.

Ship *Londoner* is discharging.

HOUSTON, Texas, Tuesday, July 31.

Dispatches from Austin say that J. H. Bell, the Secretary of State, has been notified by President Johnson that the Legislature will be permitted to assemble without hindrance on the th of August; also that Gov. Throckmorton will be inaugurated soon after, and the President has given notice that orders will be given for the transfer of the State Government to the elected authorities.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 31.

The Rhode Island State Convention, called by the Democratic State Committee, met here to-day, and elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia:

Wm. Beach Lawrence, Amasa Sprague, Alfred Anthony, Ariel Ballau, Thomas Steere, James H. Parsons, James Waterhouse and Elisha R. Potter.

Resolutions denouncing Congress and praising the President were adopted.

Hon. Thomas Steere was President of the Convention, which was composed chiefly of Democrats.

The Convention was entirely harmonious.

The Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 31.

The following are the losses by the fire yesterday: Western Insurance Company, $10,400; Phenix, $5,000; Firemens, $2,000; Lafayette, $1,500; Sun, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Hanover, $3,000; Security, (second) $7,500; Lorillard and Resolute, $5,500; Yonkers, $6,500; Western, $11,000; National, $5,000; North American, $5,000.

The coal belonged to Mr. A. B. Meeker, of Chicago, and E. L. Hedstrum, of this city. Was entirely uninsured. The oil was owned in Cleveland, and was in transit to New-York, being insured through by Cleveland companies.

The Sturgis elevator was owned half by Alfred Sturgis, of Chicago, and half by J. W. Irwin, of Chicago, and Edson & Co., of Albany. It was built at a cost of $60,000. The present worth of the building was probably not much below $100,000.

An attempt was made to fire the Arcade, in this city, at an early hour this morning, but was frustrated, and the incendiary arrested. He proved to be a man named Wm. A. Thayer, who kept a billiard-saloon in the building. If it had not been discovered in time, there would have been a serious conflagration. The Opera House, St. Cecilia Hall, Forrester Club Rooms, and a large number of stores, are located in the building.

Bowdoin College.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Tuesday, July 31.

Hon. George S. Holland, of Boston, delivered the annual oration before the United Societies of Bowdoin College this afternoon. To-morrow the Commencement proper takes place.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

London Advices to Monday, July 30.

The Conclusion of Peace Considered Certain.

Return of the King of Prussia to His Capital.

Great Reform Demonstration in London.

Message from the Mayor of London to the Mayor of New-York.

The Cable Opened for the Transmission of Messages.

Provisional Tariff of Charges Established.

The Line in Perfect Working Order.

Thanks to those Engaged in Laying the Cable.

The President's Reply to the Queen Received in England.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE WAR.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Peace Considered Certain at Berlin—Austria's Naval Victory Overrated.

Heart's Content, July 30, via Aspy Bay, July 31.

Peace was certain at Berlin on Saturday. Bismarck and the King return this week.

Prussia carries all her points. The Liberals support Bismarck's foreign policy.

Austria's naval victory is much overrated.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Great Reform Meeting in London.

Heart's Content, Monday, July 30.

The following dispatch was received this morning at 3:10 o'clock.

London, Monday, July 30.

A great reform meeting was held to-day in the city.

Thirty thousand people were present.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the Governmnt.

Petitions were read which are to be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police.

The procession was immense. Several bands were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday, July 30.

Consols closed at 88½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales to-day (Monday) are:

United States five-twenties, 69; Illinois Central R. R., 77¼@78.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Monday, July 30.

Cotton.—The sales to-day reach 12,000 bales, the market closing firm.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Message from the Lord Mayor of London

His Honor the Mayor of New-York has received the following telegraphic dispatch from the Lord Mayor of London:

Heart's Content, July 28, 1866,
Received in New-York July 30, 1866.

To the Mayor of New-York:

May commerce flourish, and peace and prosperity unite us. Mayor of London.

Congratulation of the President of the Suez Canal Company.

Heart's Content, Monday, July 30.

Mr. Field received, at 10:30 A. M. to-day, the following message from the President of the Suez Canal Company.

Alexandria, Egypt, Monday, July 30—1:30 P. M.

I congratulate you on your success and perseverance. Ferdinand Delessups.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

Mr. Field sent the following answer:

Ferdinand Delessups, Alexandria, Egypt:

Many thanks for your telegram. I hope soon to congratulate you from New-York on the completion of the great work of separating two continents for the benefit of the whole commercial world. The Atlantic Telegraph connects the eastern and western hemispheres for the same object. C. W. FIELD.

The *Great Eastern* is taking in a cable from the steamer *Medway*, preparatory to the grappling expedition to recover the old Atlantic cable, and will leave on Saturday.

THE CABLE OPENED FOR BUSINESS.

Provisional Charges for the Transmission of Messages Through the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

New-York, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £21 sterling, in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 21 shillings, in gold, per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia, or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25 sterling, in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

Marshall Lefferts,
Consulting Engineer, New-York.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Open for Business.

Heart's Content, Saturday, July 28.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is this day opened for public business.

Cyrus W. Field.

Thanks to the Men who Laid the Cable, and a Substantial Acknowledgment of their Services.

Heart's Content, Saturday, July 28.

The following notice has been published on board the *Great Eastern*:

"The Directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, and the Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, wishing in some manner to express their approbation of the good conduct and admirable way in which all engaged in the work of laying the Atlantic Cable have performed their duties, it has given them great pleasure to order that a gratuity of a month's wages be given to each man on his return to England.

The Directors, while thanking the men for the past, feel confident that in the more difficult task yet before them they will display the same zeal in the performance of the work.

Daniel Gaoch,
Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.
Augustus Hamilton,
Cyrus W. Field,
Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.
J. C. Dean, Secretary.

The President's Reply to the Queen's Message Received in England.

Aspy Bay, Tuesday, July 30.

The reply of the President of the United States to the Message of the Queen was received here at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and will be delivered to the Queen probably about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

The Cable in Perfect Working Order—The Diary of the Expedition.

Aspy Bay, C. B., Tuesday, July 31—8:30 P. M.

The British gunboat *Niger* has arrived here.

The Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph line has arrived from Heart's Content, and reports that the Atlantic Cable has been in perfect working order since the fleet left Valentia, and is now perfect.

Copies of the diary of Mr. Dean, the Secretary, have been forwarded by the first conveyance to the General Agent of the Associated Press at New-York.

Practical Working of the Cable.

Heart's Content, Saturday, July 28,
Via Aspy Bay, Monday, July 30.

Everything is working beautifully.

The Atlantic line has been opened to the public by order of the Directors in London, and messages are now being sent from this place to England with great regularity.

During the first twelve hours that the line was open four thousand words were transmitted across the wires with as much ease as an ordinary land route.

Mr. Fields has received the following, in answer to a message of his own:

MR. GLASS TO MR. FIELD.

Anglo-American Telegraph, Saturday, July 28.

Thanks for your message announcing this grand success.

We drank your health last night.

The people are here by the thousands this morning, and there is a grand jubilee among all classes.

The Cable Working with the Greatest Regularity and Accuracy—The First Business Messages to London.

Heart's Content, Sunday, July 29—P. M.

The Atlantic Cable continues working splendidly. Messages are continually passing through the line with the greatest regularity and accuracy.

Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Chart, of Harbor Grace, are the first persons who sent telegrams to England after the opening of the line for public traffic.

The steamer *Bloodhound* is now taking in cable from the steamer *Medway* to join the expedition for repairing the Gulf cable.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He is Visited by his Counsel, Charles O'Conor.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 31.

Charles O'Conor arrived this morning on a second visit to his client, Jeff. Davis, and has been in close consultation with him all day. Of course his visit to the distinguished State prisoner being a professional one, the purport of the interview is kept profoundly secret.

It is rumored, however, and very generally credited, that his coming so close on the heels of the Judiciary Committee's report has very direct and immediate reference to the combined allegations in that document against Mr. Davis, and to establish the basis of defence the latter may deem most essential to meet the specific charges and their supporting proof contained in this paper.

There are no new developments regarding the probable pardoning or bailing of Mr. Davis; but there is a fixed belief that he is to be kept here till the appointed time of his trial in October. Mr. O'Conor will probably not protract his visit beyond to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lieut. W. P. Smith, Ninth United States Infantry.

Lieut. W. P. Smith, of the Ninth United States Infantry, died last (Tuesday) evening about 9 o'clock, at his quarters on Governor's Island, of cholera. Lieut. Smith was suddenly seized with the disease on Tuesday morning, and, despite of the best medical aid, fell a victim to this scourge.

Lieut. Smith was formerly a printer in the *Journal* Office, Augusta, Maine, and enlisted in the regular army at the breaking out of the rebellion. He was promoted from the ranks for his bravery on the field, and won the esteem of all his brother officers for his many excellent qualities as a soldier and a gentleman. His remains will probably be sent to Augusta, Maine.

All the officer's quarters on Governor's Island are to be fumigated, and the whole command will for the present encamp in tents. Col. Hayden has instituted and personally superintends the most rigid sanitary regulations on the Island, and the disease is abating.

The National Convention.

Washington, Tuesday, July 21.

Two District meetings were held here tonight to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention; one at German Hall under the auspices of the National Democratic Association; and the other at the City Hall under a call of the Conservative citizens without distinction of party. An effort was made by a joint Committee to unite both meetings, but failed.

The City Hall meeting finally adjourned without electing delegates, but after appointing a committee to wait on the National Union Executive Committee, to induce them to issue a general call for a meeting, in order to elect delegates. The German Hall meeting elected as delegates Messrs. Joseph. H. Bradley, John E. Norris, R. J. Merrick and B. T. Stewart; and as alternates, Messrs. Richard Wallach, John B. Blake, Charles Allen and Jonah D. Hooven.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trial of the Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday, July 31.

The General Court-Martial trying the Freedmen's Bureau officers in North Carolina to-day concluded the trial of Gen. E. Whittlesey. The argument for the defence was delivered by his counsel, Charles Whittlesey, of Alexandria, Va.

The case of Chaplain George O. Glavis will be resumed and probably concluded to-morrow.

The trial of Major F. A. Zealy was concluded yesterday, and that of Capt. Isaac A. Rosekians was finished last week.

The records of evidence in all the cases are voluminous. The Court will probably conclude the trials of any officers and adjourn within ten days. It has [illegible] the coming of Generals Steedman and Fullerton for several weeks.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

A Detailed and Accurate Account of the Outbreak.

Extent of the Outrage Upon Individuals.

Death of Dr. Dostie—Thirty Negroes Killed.

A Great Number of Whites and Blacks Wounded.

Important Directions from President Johnson.

Twenty-five Members of the Convention Indicted.

Two Policemen Die from Their Wounds.

All the Rioters Released by Military Authority.

The Meeting of the Convention in Mechanics' Institute—A Riot Anticipated—General Closing of the Stores Throughout the City—Attempt of the Police to Arrest Members of the Convention—The Police Driven Out of the Building—The Rioters and Police Work Together—Attempt to Hang a Member of the Convention—Gov. Hahn Shot and Stabbed while Under Guard—Mr. Dostie Shot, Jumped Upon and Cut with Knives—One Hundred Freedmen Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 31.

Your New-Orleans correspondent furnishes, under date of July 30, the following detailed and connected account of the outbreak in that city yesterday:

I have already forwarded a number of disconnected dispatches relative to to-day's fearful carnage, and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can substantiate on the best authority. The Convention met at 12 o'clock, twenty-six members being present, Judge R. K. Howell, since missing, in the chair. R. King Butler, also missing, moved an adjournment of an hour, during which time the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The Hall was densely packed with freedmen and whites, the former having armed themselves extensively since their Friday's demonstrations. Just after the adjournment a procession containing about a hundred freedmen, carrying a United States flag, and marching the streets with martial music, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Canal-street. At this juncture the merchants all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their stores. When the procession entered the building, a squad of police followed and attempted to make arrests. A scene of the wildest confusion followed; pistols were fired, clubs and canes were used, and brickbats flew in every direction. The policemen claim that they were merely attempting to arrest the Canal-street rioters, above mentioned, but certain it is that they mounted the platform, where a small body of the members yet remained, and one of them presented a pistol upon their using offensive language. The policemen were finally driven out of the building, leaving inside Gov. Hahn, Judge Howell, Mr. De Costie and other gentlemen, with Clark, attached to the State Government, beside about fifty freedmen. Fortunately, Gov. Welles had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird about calling out troops, Gen. Sheridan being out of town.

The institution used now as the State Capitol is located in Dryades-street, between Canal and Common, and when the policemen were driven out they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal-street. Hiring a furniture cart, I used it as an observatory on Canal-street, looking toward Common through Dryades-street. The policemen rallied and drove the freedmen and their friends back to Common, and in turn were driven back to Canal-street, leaving Dryades-street perfectly clear of any vestige of humanity except the bodies of three dead freedmen. Up to this time one police officer had been mortally wounded, one severely, others were slightly hurt with clubs and pistol shots. Police reinforcements soon appeared in Canal-street, and the crowd of rioters accompanying the police, approached the Institute and commenced throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at any one they could see inside the building. At the same time a detachment of police attacked the crowd of freedmen on Common-street, and after sharp firing and wounding several blacks, they drove them away. This gave the police and the mob which accompanied them, full control of Dryades-street.

A fire-engine was brought out and placed in front of the Institute, for what purpose I do not know. Several attempts were made by the police to enter the building, but they were repulsed. The ammunition of the men in the Institute seemed to give out about this time, as they did not fire any more. They attempted to escape through the rear of the Institute into Baronne-street, but were met and either arrested or shot down. They also tried to escape through an alley which runs from Dryades to Baronne, on the Canal-street side. I do not know that any freedmen succeeded in getting away from the building alive, although I saw several at a distance from it being marched to Police Headquarters. I think that every one who tried to escape from it was killed, and I saw several brought in the alley above-mentioned, and after they fell I saw crowds of ruffians beating them as they were dying.

The policemen, whatever their orders were, behaved well toward the white prisoners, comparatively speaking. A. M. Fish was the first member of the Convention captured, and I am happy to say that although the police could not prevent the crowd from abusing him badly, they did keep him from being lynched. A man mounted a lamp-post on Canal-street as Fish was being carried by under guard and got a rope ready to hang him, but the guard drove the crowd away with their pistols. The next member arrested was Capt. Haynes, a Texas scout for our army during the war. The crowd had been taught a lesson and did not interfere with him, although they grumbled deeply as he passed through, calling them rebels, traitors and other pet names.

Gov. Hahn succeeded in getting into the hands of the police unhurt, from out of the building where he had been, not as a member, but as one of the most prominent equal rights men in the State. While he was under guard, however, some coward shot him through the back of the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, and he was also stabbed. He was then placed in a hack and carried to Police Headquarters where I saw him sent into confinement. He was very pale and the blood trickled down his face from a wound which seemed to have reached his left temple.

Mr. Dostie, who had the reputation of being the most violent negro-suffrage man in the South, and who certainly was the most violent speaker on Friday last, was killed while attempting to get away. I am told that a policeman shot him in the back, and that after he fell a crowd jumped on him and cut him horribly with knives.

John Henderson and other members of the Convention were also captured, and were wounded—by stray shots, the local papers say, but more likely by cowardly rioters—while on their way to the station-house.

The riot commenced at 12:15 and ended at 3:30 o'clock. At 2:45 o'clock the military, under Gen. Baird, appeared on Canal-street, and finally took possession of the whole city. Before night the riot was confined to Dryades, Baronne, Common, Carondelet and Canal streets, and the buildings and yards all around the Institute. I saw freedmen shot dead on all of the above streets except Canal, who could have been arrested uninjured. How many men have been killed, wounded, or even arrested, it is impossible to say, but my estimate is one hundred freedmen and twenty-five whites killed and wounded and one hundred altogether arrested.

The substantial men of the city deplore the occurrence, but all are very violent in their expressions, some glorying in the murder of Dostie and others in the murder of the freedmen.

Release of the Convention Prisoners—Thirty Negroes Killed—Death of Dr. Dostie—Quiet Restored.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 31.

The Convention prisoners arrested during yesterday were released by Gen. Baird last night.

The casualties run up about thirty negroes killed, and several white persons, including policemen, dangerously wounded.

Dr. Dostie, who was reported as mortally wounded, has since died.

The city is still under martial law, and quiet prevails.

The hall and vestibule of Mechanics' Hall present a sad appearance.

Important Order from President Johnson.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 31.

People are pursuing their regular peaceful avocations to-day.

The only place strictly guarded by the military is Mechanics' Institute.

The following dispatch has just been received, and will be promptly executed:

Washington, July 30, 1866.

To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana:

You will call on Gen. Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State.

The people must be first consulted in changing the organized laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated.

The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

No further disturbance is apprehended.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 31.

Attorney-General Herron, Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies, and Mayor Monroe called upon Gen. Baird and laid President Johnson's dispatch before him. It was agreed that the Military Governor should occupy separate offices in the City Hall, the Mayor performing his usual functions, and the Military Governor directing the movements of troops in case of further rioting.

It is supposed that the order for martial law will be rescinded upon the receipt of dispatches from Washington.

Shortly after midnight a lot of negroes living on Victory-street, in the Third District, shot at several passing citizens. They were arrested. One negro was badly shot through the body.

Twenty-Five Members of the Convention Indicted—Death of two Policemen—Release of all the Rioters.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 31.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against some twenty-five members of the Convention, but writs will not be executed until the city returns into civil hands.

Twenty-two policemen in all were wounded yesterday, two of whom have died. Capt. Loup was wounded in the leg. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention was also badly wounded. Many of the conventionists and others who were wounded, will probably die.

More than 200 arrests were registered yesterday at the First District Station, and a proportionate number were carried to the other District Stations, all of whom, as was previously reported, have been released by the military Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 31.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The new rates of duties on cigars, wool, spirit compounds, &c., apply only to such as may be imported on and after the 10th of August. Goods in bond are not affected by the new law. The 9th section, which requires the addition of actual charges and expenses of transportation to the value of the goods, will be enforced only in regard to importations made on and after the above-named date.

It is understood that the prohibition relative to the importation of cigars in packages less than 3,000 will be deemed to take effect on and after the 10th of August, it being apparent that this was intended by Congress, as the date had been altered from the original in the first clause, but neglected in the second clause of that act.

THE INCOME TAX.

The joint resolution of July 28, relieving the officers and soldiers from the special income tax assessed in October, 1864, does not relieve those who have already paid the tax, nor does it relate to any other income tax.

GEN. DIX AND THE HAGUE.

The paragraph concerning Gen. Dix and the mission to the Hague, published a day or two since, was wholly erroneous. Gen. Dix has never in any way disparaged the tender of this mission nor expressed any other feeling than one of gratification that it was offered him. And so far from rejecting, it is known that he intends to accept it.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Political affairs in Maryland are exciting attention in this city, and the progress of affairs in Baltimore is watched with much interest. Among the prominent gentlemen mentioned for nomination by the Union Party for the First Congressional District are Henry Stockbridge, Charles C. Fulton, editor of the *American*, Gens. Denson and Kenly, and Bates Kennard. The *American* and its editor being popular with the Union Party, Mr. Fulton is being urged upon the Baltimoreans who visit the capital as the recipient of the honor.

THE BOUNTY LAW.

There is much talk about the law recently passed in relation to the equalization of bounties, and doubts are expressed as to whether its provisions can be carried into effect without further legislation. This point, however, will be taken into formal consideration, and an opinion rendered at an early day. Hundreds of applications have already been made for the bounties in question, and very soon the number, at the rate they are coming in, will be increased to thousands. It was said by an Executive officer to-day that, according to the wording of the law, the amount required to pay the bounties will be much less than was originally supposed—instead of $140,000,000, about $30,000,000. Nothing, however, is known with certainty as to what the Government will do in the premises.

THE SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has about concluded his payments to the members on account of the increased salary. It amounts to $2,800 for each member. Mr. Ordway has deposited in the Treasury $17,000, the revenue tax on the increase pay.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the session of that body to-day except Postmaster-General Randall.

THE HAGUE MISSION.

Gen. Dix has not yet signified his acceptance of the mission to the Hague, his nomination having been made and confirmed without previous consultation with him.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Russian Telegraph Expedition—The First Arrival from Siam.

San Francisco, Friday, July 27.

A Victoria dispatch says that the bark *Onward*, of the Collins Telegraph Expedition, sailed yesterday for Petropaulowski.

Bids for $50,000 worth of the seven per cent. school bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, have been awarded at 84, 82⅜ and 81⅝. They run fifteen years from April 1, 1866.

There was an auction sale of circle sugar to-day. It sold at ½@¾ of a cent. less per pound than at the previous sale.

The arrival of the *Silas Greenman*, the first ship that ever came here from Siam, caused difficulties at the Custom-house, the officials here claiming ten per cent. additional duties on the cargo because there is no reciprocity treaty between this country and Siam.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, $245; Gould & Curry, $705; Imperial, $91; Chollar, $178; Legal-tenders, 71.

Wonderfully Pleased.

About four months since I purchased for my wife a Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine. Already she is able to excel in the quality of the work any of the other ladies in town who have Sewing-machines of other kinds. *Mrs. G. is wonderfully pleased with her Machine.* [Letter of Mr. A. Griffis, East Saginaw, Mich.—*Advertisement.*

During the Process of Teething, every mother should give her child Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Surrounded by Luxuries,

The lady of taste and fashion had still an unsupplied luxury previous to the introduction of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. That precious gift of art completed the appointments of her toilet, and made her dressing-room a perfumed Eden.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Keep your Horses' Hoofs in Perfect Order.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE will do it, and will cure scratches, swellings, sores, cuts, galls, bruises, and in many cases quittor, spavin and enlarged joints. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

Notice to Sea-Bathers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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AL BORAK.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Celebrated Dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the hair, scalp, and face has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City Saturday, Aug. 4, for his Boston office, No. 41½ Winter-st., to be absent until Oct. 1. Until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Phœnix Disinfectant.

AGENCY NO. 4 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Read Editorial in New-York *Citizen*, July 28.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, also sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Baby-Jumper—A new invention. Price $8. Send for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-street. Also, carriages, hobby-horses, every style, invalid chairs, swings and toys.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail by GEO. F. MERKLEE, 77 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, French Note-paper; best in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Blum—Allen.—In this City, on Monday, July 30, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Emile M. Blum, formerly of New-Orleans, La., to Miss Bettie G. Allen, late of Richmond, Va. No cards.

Irvine—Rice.—On Wednesday, July 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, James Irvine, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Nettie M., daughter of Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Osborne—Tanner.—On Tuesday, July 10, at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, by Rev. George B. Draper, Edwin Osborne, of Philadelphia, and Amelia, daughter of the late Dr. R. P. Tanner, of New-York.

Smith—Pugsley.—At Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, July 31, by Rev. James M. Freeman, of Newark, J. Brewster Smith to Annie R., youngest daughter of Jas. Pugsley, Esq., all of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Vought—Ryall.—At St. Peter's Church, Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday, July 31, by Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Rector, Col. P. G. Vought, of New-York, to Louisa Scudder, daughter of the late Hon. D. B. Ryall, of New-Jersey.

White—Sleigh.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. Mr. Chester, Samuel W. White, of New-York, to Mrs. J. C. Sleigh, of Washington.

DIED.

Boughton.—Suddenly, from sun-stroke, on Sunday, July 29, at midnight, at his residence in Brooklyn, Runa R. Boughton, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Thursday, 2d inst., from his late residence, Monroe-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Barnes.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, July 30, after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of James T. Barnes, daughter of the late Edward Smith, Sandy Hook pilot.

The relatives and friends, and members of Eagle Lodge No. 53, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Simpson M. E. Church, Hudson City, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M. Cars leave Jersey City or Hoboken Ferry for Five Corners every 15 minutes.

Barrett.—On Monday, July 30, George H. Barrett, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hiram Studley, No. 116 East 30th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Banta.—On Tuesday, July 31, Lizzie Kate, only child of John W. and Fannie G. Banta, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 269 West 10th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Birdsall.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 30, Mrs. Amy Birdsall, relict of Benjamin S. Birdsall, aged 93 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Shrisler, No. 70 Bergen-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2½ P. M.

Briggs.—At Kings Bridge, on Tuesday, July 31, of consumption, Sarah J., wife of John V. Briggs, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Batcheller.—At Mobile, Ala., on Friday, July 27, Edward Henry Batcheller, aged 39 years.

Candler.—On Monday, July 30, Samuel Marsden Candler, aged 59 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

Copland.—At Glen Cove, on Monday afternoon, July 30, Mary Lillian, infant daughter of P. H. and Mary Josephine Copland, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Dryer.—In Utica, N. Y., on Monday, July 30, Mary J. Dryer, youngest daughter of Rev. H. N. and Harriet M. Dryer.

Driggs.—On Tuesday, July 31, at No. 65 Amity-st., Chester Driggs.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Harbeck.—In Paris, France, on Thursday, July 19, Elvira Harbeck, daughter of Wm. H. Harbeck, of this City.

Her remains will be brought here for interment.

Herriman.—On Monday, July 30, Maria B., wife of W. S. Herriman, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Jarvis.—On Sunday, July 29, Mrs. Sarah Jarvis, wife of Jonathan Jarvis, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 1, from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 2 P. M.

Jackson.—On Sunday evening, July 29, at her residence, No. 235 West 18th-st., Mary Ann, wife of William Jackson, aged 58 years.

The funeral service will be held at the above place at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 1. Her remains will be taken for interment to Cypress Hills at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and the members of the Central M. E. Church are requested to attend.

Kimberly.—In this City, on Monday, July 23, Lucinda M., wife of Trumbull O. Kimberly, and daughter of Hon. Benj. Maltby, of Glenwood, Erie County.

Her remains were interred at Glenwood.

Lawrence.—At Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y., on Monday, July 30, John I. Lawrence, son of the late Samuel Lawrence.

Martinez.—At his residence, No. 42 East 14th-st., on Monday evening, July 30, at 11½ o'clock, Francisco Martinez, of apoplexy, in the 53d year of his age.

Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence to St. Anna's Church, where there will be a solemn Requiem Mass.

Mills.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 31, Benjamin Mills, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Smithtown, on Friday, Aug. 3, at 2½ o'clock.

Parsons.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 30, at 4 o'clock, Grace, only child of Dr. R. L. and Helen L. Parsons, aged 1 year and 12 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. T. G. Wait, No. 263 4th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Rodgers.—On Tuesday, July 31, of dysentery, James F. Rodgers, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 22 East 50th-st., without further notice.

Rogers.—On Saturday, July 28, at his residence in Sheffield, Mass., Robert Jarvis Rogers, aged 66 years.

Smith.—On Monday, July 30, at the residence of her son, Nathaniel Smith, No. 78 West 49th-st., Elenor, widow of the late Nathaniel Smith, of West Farms, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the late residence of her son, Ralph H. Smith, at West Farms. Carriages will be at Tremont to meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st.

Smith.—On Tuesday, July 31, James Torbance Smith, formerly of New-Rochelle, in his 69th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Union M. E. Church, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Fairmont Cemetery, Newark.

Underhill.—On the 30th of seventh month, near Peekskill, Westchester County, Sarah, wife of Jacob Underhill, and daughter of the late Wm. Underhill, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral services will be at Ammawalk, Yorktown, 8th month, 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Vanderhoof.—On Monday, July 30, Mary Jane, daughter of John and the late Isabella Vanderhoof, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken the same day to Dobbs' Ferry for interment.

Van De Water.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, Hannah Leonard, relict of Valentine Van De Water, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James Bell, No. 257 Clinton-st., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Weed.—On Sunday, July 29, Mary Ann, wife of Chas. W. Weed, and daughter of the late Samuel Howell, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 95 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Willets.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 31, Nancy, wife of Henry Willets, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. C. Haviland, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye depot to meet the 11:30 train from 27th-st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

White.—On Sunday, July 29, of dysentery, Sarah Kate, eldest daughter of William and Maria Jane White, aged 13 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The funeral services will take place at the Greene-st. M. E. Church on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

Wilson.—Suddenly, at Star Landing, N. J., on Friday, July 27, Franklin Wilson, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, July 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. G. G. Flenrot, the Consul of the United States at Marseilles, of the death, on the 16th of February last, at sea, of Thomas Williams, an American citizen, late a resident of St. John, N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUGAR CURED
BAGGED HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
and BEEF.
Choice City-cured
HAMS,
in tight tierces.
Also new
MACKEREL
and extra CHEESE.
GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED.)

OPENING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE 28TH OF JULY, 1866.

PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES THROUGH THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New-York, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £21 sterling, in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings, in gold, per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25 sterling in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Consulting Engineer, New-York.

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Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. Depot, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

See certificates in *Sunday Mercury*.

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC CURE.

A safe remedy and positive cure. For sale by all druggists. Send for circulars. T. W. HOUCHIN & CO., No. 275 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WAX NIGHT-LIGHTS AND LAMPS.

Wax tapers, gas-lighting torch, &c. For sale by all dealers. T. W. HOUCHIN & CO., 275 Pearl-st., N. Y.

NEW PRICES FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS ON BROADWAY.—"New-York Mills" Shirts, best that can be made, $42 per dozen; "Lonsdale" do., $35; fine linen Collars, $2 25; Gray's Patent do., 30 cents. Established for the express purpose of selling first-class goods at prices which must attract attention. Call and see. A. B. HOUGH, large store, No. 499 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Block.)

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 616 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,

Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWEETENIA.

For cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Try it once, and you will use no other.
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DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

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OLD NEP ON A STRING.

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FRANK BELLEW,
No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

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The most correct and carefully compiled Map issued. Size, 27x31. Showing the latest political boundaries, railways, submarine telegraphs, the great battle-grounds, fortresses, and the general military situation. The Map is finely engraved, and great pains have been taken to locate correctly the small towns, rivers, &c., near the seat of war. The statistical information contained in each Map is also valuable.

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Just passed by Congress, reducing Taxation, and amending the previous Tax Laws.

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By Mrs. Wm. Pitt Byrne,
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Two volumes 8vo., with Illustrations, $7 50.
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THE GREAT GOLD-BUG NUMBER OF "YANKEE NOTIONS"

(for September) is now ready, with 12 red-hot pictures, showing "How to Get Rich in New-York." Price 15 cents. THE AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

"A LECTURE ON THE PATHOLOGY and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra and its Instant Cure by the Urethrotome, with three cases—one of each variety of stricture: Causes, Symptoms, and Situation of Stricture; Treatment of Complete Obstruction; Stricture from Kicks and a Fall on a Board; Stricture from the Abuse of Caustic; A New Instrument for that Operation; Danger of Lallemand's Instrument; Directions to Patients." This lecture is one of the course delivered to his private surgical class by the editor of the *Scalpel*, Dr. E. H. Dixon.

Twenty-eight pages extra. Inclose ten cents to E. WARNER, Box No. 3,121, or No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Or, $3 for the eight numbers, bound in one volume. The forty-seven numbers, bound in six volumes, $13.

To be had of Dr. DIXON only at No. 42 Fifth-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

POLITICAL.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

At an informal meeting of citizens of the Pacific coast held at the Metropolitan Hotel on the evening of the 27th inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to give notice of a meeting to be held at the same place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 2d day of August, and to invite all citizens now in the East from the Pacific coast who approve of the call and objects of the National Convention which is to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th August, for the purpose of adopting such measures as they may deem proper to have their respective States and Territories represented in said Convention.

The Committee respectfully request a general attendance of citizens as above stated. Respectfully,

JESSE WILLIAMS,
JOHN S. BERRY,
SOLOMON GELLER, Committee.
JOHN CARMICHAEL,
O. M. WOOZENCRAFT,
T. H. HARRIS, Chairman of Meeting.

New-York, July 30, 1866.

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 19TH WARD.

A special meeting of the above Association will be held at Able's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga Springs. Polls open from 7:30 to 9 P. M.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President.
Wm. H. Richards, Secretary.

The undersigned will meet at the above place on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 30 and 31, from 8 to 9 o'clock, to enroll all loyal electors in favor of the National Call not hitherto enrolled.

Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW,
Col. GEO. B. VAN BRUNT,
EDWARD DOWLING,
Inspectors of Election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amherst College is rejoicing in numerous benefactions. The gifts and bequests of Dr. WALKER will reach, perhaps, $175,000, and other benefactions swell the aggregate to a much larger sum. Several new buildings are contemplated: first a mathematical and scientific department, to represent especially the wish and liberality of Dr. WALKER; then, sooner or later, a new chapel and a new library edifice. Miss SARAH TUTTLE, of Wayland, has just given $1,000 to establish a new scholarship in the college. Bathing rooms are to be fitted up in the basement of the renovated chapel. The salaries of the Professors are to be continued at $2,000 during the ensuing year, and that of the President at $2,500. The new Freshman Class promises to be one of the largest, if not indeed the largest, of any ever entering the College. It is not likely to fall below 75 or 80.

In an attempt to rescue a prisoner from the hands of the police in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, July 26, the police discharged a revolver into the crowd. PATRICK O'BRIEN was shot in the back of the head, and reported to be mortally wounded, and a boy named JOHN A SHERIDAN, 14 years old, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed. The crowd had previously stoned the police, and, as soon as the pistol was fired, closed upon the policemen, who were terribly beaten, while the prisoner made his escape. The officers took refuge in a dwelling house; whence they were relieved by a posse sent to their assistance. Officer DONNAN was seriously wounded, and Officer LITTLE was much cut and bruised, and will not be able to resume duty for some time. None of the rioters were arrested.

Mr. WEATHERHEAD, who has kept the weather-record in Springfield, Mass., during the past twenty years, states that there was a heated term in July, 1856, when the mean of the morning observations of the thermometer was 67.50, of the noon 101, of the evening 78.16, and the average 82.22; the mean of the morning observations of the present month thus far has been 69.66, of the noon 97.33, of the evening 78, and the average 81.66. The average mean of the first 17 days of the present month has been 76.93; that of the first 17 days in July, 1856, 77.96. July, 1856, was a very dry month, scarcely a drop of rain falling during the 31 days.

A suit against NEAL DOW and several others, the bondsmen of the defaulting State Treasurer, of Maine, which has been in the Courts for several years, has been decided against the defendants by the Supreme Court. The principal point of the defence was that some of the sureties signed the bond upon the express condition that all persons whose names were on the Treasurer's first bond, should put their names on this one. As this was not done, they claimed that the obligation was not binding. The Court ruled otherwise, thus sustaining the decision of the lower Court.

There are in Glen Falls, N. Y., six saw-mills, and at the Big Dam, a short distance above, three more—the whole giving employment to upward of two hundred and sixty men, besides a large number of boatmen. These mills manufacture three hundred and twenty-five feet of lumber per diem. The saw-mills run, on an average, seven months in a year on full time, *i. e.*, night and day. In that time they saw and send to market upward of sixty millions feet of pine, spruce and hemlock boards, plank, joists, &c., besides laths and staves numbered by millions.

A site has been selected by Col. M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster's Department of Washington, for a National Cemetery at Culpepper, Va., and a corps of workmen are now employed under the direction of Maj. JAS. GLEASON, A. Q. M., in laying out, grading and fencing in the ground. It contains an area of six acres and is intended to receive the remains of all those men buried between the Rappahannock river and Gordonsville, including those who fell in the battles around Cedar Mountain, estimated at about 4,000 bodies.

A correspondent of the Troy *Whig*, who writes from Stillweather, tells of a duelling party in the outskirts of that place, in brief, as follows: Monday morning, two men, E. K——, from Hoosic Falls, and another party by the name of H——, from Vermont, fought a duel at Stilwater, which resulted in badly wounding K—— in his left arm, and his antagonist in the side. K—— remained in town through the forenoon, while his antagonist was taken away in a carriage toward Schaghticoke.

A young named HENRY HARRIMAN, and the the wife of Mr. PETER MURPHY, both of Covington, Ky., were arrested at the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in Cincinnati, on the 24th inst., just as they were on the eve of leaving for some point unknown. HARRIMAN and MURPHY had a shooting affray at the house of the latter, a few weeks ago, in which both were wounded. This difficulty was caused by the attentions of HARRIMAN to Mrs. MURPHY. The parties are now in jail.

An effort is being made to force some light into the New-Haven depot. Workmen are cutting a large skylight in the main floor between the Merchants' Hotel and the Union-street entrance, which hole is to be neatly fenced around. When they do this job they will then cut a skylight in the roof, and take away the old Union-street stairs—both flights—and run a new pair down directly from the Union-street entrance.

The Mobile *Tribune* complains of high rents for dwelling-houses in that city, and says that since the 1st of April there have been over 200 houses built there. Some of them are small tenements, built by negroes within the suburbs, on lands that did not cost much, and others are built by worthy poor white families who have bought land, and are building tenements for about as much as two years' rental would cost.

A brakeman, named JOHN MCCABE, who recently found a negro sitting in a ladies' car, near Council Hill, Ill., made an assault on him, and finally pushed him from the platform while the train was in motion. The negro, who was a servant of one of the passengers, was fatally injured; and MCCABE, in trying to escape, jumped from the train and struck another car, injuring himself seriously. He was afterward arrested.

At the laying of the corner-stone of a new Catholic Church in Detroit, Mich., on the 22d inst., it was stated by Rev. Mr. KILROY in his sermon that eighty years ago there were but 60,000 Catholics and 25 priests in the United States, while now there are 4,400,000 members of the Church and 2,500 priests, and that the present Bishop has founded no less than 6 churches, and has added 40 priests during his ministry.

As a result of the recent visit by prominent business men of Springfield, Urbana, Dayton, and other places in Ohio, to the White Oak oil regions in West Virginia, a Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to develop oil territory there, under the style of the Dayton Oak Oil Company. Among the names of the corporators are Gens. J. W. KEIFER, SAMUEL DOYLE, A. J. STIRLING and W. P. REED.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, of July 23, says: Haying commenced last week in this vicinity. Some fields near the city yield pretty nearly an average crop, but on the whole the cut will not be more than three-fourths, we should judge. This, however, was much better than was anticipated in the Spring, as the open weather of last Winter permitted the frost to do considerable damage to the grass roots.

The spire of the Presbyterian Church, at Goshen, was struck by lightning on Wednesday noon, July 18, and so badly damaged that about sixty feet of the steeple has since been taken down. At the time the sky was but slightly overcast, with distant appearances of clouds in the South, which shortly after brought up rain. It was the only noticeable thunder-clap that occurred.

The brick house wherein Gen. ST. CLAIR resided while acting as territorial Governor over the entire territory northwest of the River Ohio, including the Rocky Mountains, is still standing in Cincinnati, and the *Union* of that city suggests that it be purchased by the city, and presented to the Pioneer Association.

A freshet in Brush Creek, Owen County, Ky., on Monday night, July 23, swept away the residence of Mr. NOEL, a respected citizen of that county, together with his entire family, consisting of nine persons, and every member of his family were drowned. Quite a number of other buildings were washed away.

There was a very severe thunder-shower in Chicago on the evening of the 23d inst., during which a hack-driver was struck by the lightning while driving his carriage through the street. He was hurled from his seat to the ground, but suffered but little injury. The carriage was shivered to atoms, and one of the horses killed.

A little child, aged four years, was found hung to a tree, a short distance from Little Rock, Ark., on the 21st. Three stabs were found in the body, and one leg was cut off. A man named SWEENEY was arrested on suspicion, he having had some trouble with the child's family.

The geological and agricultural survey of the State of Mississippi, which was interrupted by the war, is to be resumed in the spring of 1867. Meanwhile the State Geologist will attend to the office work, especially the examination of soils, marls, rocks, mineral waters, &c.

The Douglas monument at Chicago will, when completed, somewhat resemble BROCK's monument on Queenstown Heights. The base is to be fifty feet high, the shaft forty feet, and a statue ten feet high surmounting the whole. It will be made of the white limestone.

The roll of honor of Harvard College has been published in a fifty-page pamphlet. It was prepared by Dr. FRANCIS H. BROWN, and gives the class of each student and his rank in the service, with the time of his discharge or of his death.

At the meeting of the Board of Health of Columbus, Ohio, July 23, the Inspectors reported the city in a very filthy condition, and that prosecutions commenced by them had been dismissed by the Mayor.

A ragged old man, who was recently arrested in St. Joseph, Mo., for vagrancy, was found to have wrapped in rags on his person $1,224 50 in coin, and $329 in currency. He said that some of the coin had been in his possession for forty years.

A correspondent of the Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion*, urges the abolishment of the public schools and the Fire Department, "because the city cannot afford to sustain them in its present state of indebtedness."

Commissioner ROLLINS has decided that when a tax for the grading or paving of streets is legally assessed by the municipal authorities, the amount actually paid by persons assessed is to be deducted from their incomes.

During a heavy thunder-storm in St. Louis, July 19, ANGELI ARATA, while lying on a feather-bed entirely insulated from any other material substance, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The prospect of there being a grand encampment of the New-Hampshire volunteer militia the coming Autumn is causing an unusual activity in the raising and drilling of troops in that State.

A gentleman in St. Louis, who, after vainly remonstrating, struck a driver for cruelly beating his horse, was fined $5 a day or two since, while the driver escaped without punishment.

There is to be an agricultural fair under the auspices of the County Society, at Henderson, Granville County, N. C., on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October.

The City Guard of Hartford have been notified to be present for guard duty at the execution of STARKWEATHER, the murderer of his mother and sister, which takes place in that city on Friday, Aug. 17.

The new City Hall in Boston cost $505,191 42, according to the report of the City Auditor. This does not include the money paid for the land. The furniture cost $57 264.

A horse at a Philadelphia brewery has acquired a taste for porter, and will now drink a bucketful, in preference to water.

The Wabash River is said to be higher at present than at any previous time, in the same month, since 1844.

A lunar rainbow was observed at Newport, N. H., on the evening of July 27. It formed a perfect arch, and all the colors were quite distinct.

The New-Bedford *Standard* announces the recent arrival of a cargo of oil at that port, for the first time for many years.

A paper-mill is to be erected at Lawrence, Kansas. There are woolen mills there already in full operation.

The population of St. Louis, according to the census just completed, is 204,327.

Small-pox is prevailing at Pensacola, Fla., chiefly among the negroes.

One of three guerillas recently captured and hung near Little Rock, Ark., proved to be a woman.

Boston has 20,649 dwelling-houses.

Obituary.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Republic* of July 30 announces the death of Hon. THOMAS WHITE, of Indiana County, Penn. He was for a number of years President Judge of the Judicial District of which Indiana County forms a part, and was well known throughout the State. He is said to have been the wealthiest man in the county, and he has for many years exercised a powerful influence in State and local politics.

Hon. THOMAS WHITE, one of the oldest citizens of Indiana, died at his residence in the borough of Indiana, Indiana County, on the 22d, of paralysis. He began the practice of law in 1821, locating in Indiana, and about the year 1836 was appointed to the Judgeship of the District, serving for ten years. He was a member (by appointment of the Governor) of the Peace Congress in 1861. His age was 67 years.

Prof. JAMES HAYWARD, who died in Boston, July 27, at the age of 80 years, was a graduate of Harvard in 1819, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy there, and afterward an eminent civil engineer.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* mentions a singular fatality among the legal profession in that State during the present year. Messrs. WICKERSHAM, MCKIERNAN, JOHN A. NOOE, W. K. POSTON and A. H. TAYLOR having all died within a short time.

Hon. JOHN WOODS, of Freeport, Ohio, died July 10, aged 68 years. He was an old and estimable citizen of Armstrong County, and was at one time Associate Judge.

ABNER H. BOWMAN, Esq., a much respected merchant of Boston, died at Bedford, Mass., July 27, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. BOWMAN was a director of the Market Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 358 Broadway.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

MR. JOHN H. JACQUELIN WITHDRAWS this day from our firm.
A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

Mr. A. G. HEMINWAY will continue in the same business as heretofore, at No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission Business, under the firm name of
JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
We remain, very respectfully, your ob't servants,
JOHN H. JACQUELIN,
Late of the firm of A. G. Heminway & Co.
HENRY DE COPPET,
Formerly with Weston & De Billier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
Office No. 26 New-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HEISER, COOPER & BEATTY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed,)
THOS. R. HEISER.
WM. COOPER.
JNO. B. BEATY.
AUG. 1, 1866.

WM. COOPER and JOHN B. BEATTY have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., under the firm name of COOPER & BEATTY.
(Signed,)
WM. COOPER.
JNO. B. BEATTY.
AUG. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm of
J. MARC MARTIN & CO.,
for the purpose of carrying on the commission business, the importation of wines, Cognac brandies, cigars, &c., at No. 203 Pearl-st.
J. MARC MARTIN,
J. ABEL GUIRAUD.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,)
GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALDEN & SCOFIELD is this day dissolved.
ORLANDO T. ALDEN.
JESSE SCOFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM ENGINES, 8, 25, 75, and 100-horse boilers, upright, horizontal and portable, 6 to 75-horse; 1 new wood-splitter, 1 pair large boiler-plate-rollers, 1 pair bending blocks, 3 steam blowers, Woodward, Worthington and other pumps, 1 rotary engine, 120 gallon Mott's kettles, oil-tanks, 1 hoisting engine, 1 second-hand lathe, 3 feet face; 1,200 shovels, 250 spades, 5,000 feet wire rope.
No. 502 West-st., corner of Jane.

$3,000 WORTH OF STEAM ENGINES and steam pumps of various sizes for sale at a great sacrifice to close an account; all new and in complete order. Inquire of J. T. PLASS, No. 108 and 110 East 29th-st., New-York City.

LOCOMOTIVES—SECOND-HAND FOR SALE cheap; 20, 25 and 30 tons; gauges 4 ft. 8½ in. and 4 ft. 10 in. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in locomatives and machinery.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a pocket-book and contents, consisting of two $500 7 3-10 bonds, money, notes, check, papers, &c., taken from my office on the afternoon of July 31. A description of the person taking it can be had by applying at my office. D. L. NOYES, No. 102 Nassau-st.

DOG LOST.—$10 REWARD FOR A SKYE SLUT, answering to the name of "Pioss," lost in Washington-st. last week. Apply to A. S. BLAKE, Adams' Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109½	109¾	June, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, '81	109½	109¾	July, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¼	105½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅞	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅞	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅞	111⅞
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅞	110⅞
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅜	109¾
N.Y.7 p. c.B.Loan	104¼	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅜	107⅝
Gold	148⅞	149	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
August, 7-30	104¼	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106⅛

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Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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UNION TRUST COM'Y
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No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL.........$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
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A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
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AMASA J. PARKER,
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JOHN MAGEE,
WM. F. RUSSELL,
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BENJ. H. HUTTON,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST INST., CERTIFICATES of
30 shares Metropolitan Bank, and
57 shares East River Bank.
Also, Certificates of Insurance Stock, viz.:
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders',
20 shares Republic,
22 shares Ætna,
5 shares Resolute,
20 shares Greenwich.
The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information concerning the above may be left with
QUENTIN McADAM,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.
COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1866, ON THE following-named Bonds, viz.:
Preferred Sinking Fund,
General First Mortgage,
Appleton Extension,
Green Bay Extension,
Consolidated Sinking Fund,
Galena and C. U. R. R. Co., First Mortgage,
will be paid on presentation at the office of this Company, No. 57 Broadway, on and after Aug. 1.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 27, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank.
A. BOODY, President.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Co., for sale on favorable terms by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, firstfloor over Park Bank

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE BEST-PAYING City railroad stocks and 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, at a great deduction. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.
Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.
Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, JOSHUA J. HENRY was unanimously elected President of this Company.
FRANCIS J. OGDEN, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock, Bros. & Co.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Brothers.
L. VON HOFFMAN, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
JOEL WOLFE, of No. 305 5th-av.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, of No. 14 Broad-st.
JAS. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
DAVID DOWS, of David Dows & Co.
U. A. MURDOCK, Pres. Continental National Bank.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
GEORGE D. CRAGIN, of Cragin & Co.
JAMES P. WALLACE, of Wallace & Wickes.
HERMAN MARCUSE, of Marcuse & Baltzer.
RICHARD LATHERS, Pres. of Gt. West'n Mar. In. Co.
MARTIN BATES, of M. Bates, Jr., & Co.
C. F. DAMBMANN, of C. F. Dambmann & Co.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, President.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
FRANCIS J. OGDEN, Treasurer.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
Cash advances made on merchandise, in store and in transit, on stocks, bonds and other securities; also on shipments to Europe.
This Company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, and to negotiate loans for States and corporations; also to collect interest, coupons, &c.
Moneys received on deposit, for which certificates will be issued bearing interest.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.
CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........52,500
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
July 21, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866.........$50,135 45
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.
JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.
Capital.........$200,000
Surplus.........89,647
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW YORK, August 1, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their offices, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.

The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

A. J. BLEECKER,
Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. M. KING, Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

117 barrels NEW MESS OR EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The floor and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.
PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
No. 425 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M., on the 5th day of August next, for furnishing the United States Navy Department, for use of the United States steamer *Antietam*, the following wire-rope, to be of the best quality, right-hand laid and with a jute heart, subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where it is to be delivered, free of expense, to the Government:

221 feet 1¾-inch for mizzen-top and gallant-stay and rigging.
513 feet 2⅛-inch for fore and main topgallant rigging and fore topgallant stay.
222 feet 2⅜-inch for mizzen topgallant back-stay.
156 feet 2¾-inch for main topgallant stay.
225 feet 2⅞-inch for mizzen topmast rigging.
867 feet 3⅛-inch for fore and main topmast rigging and mizzen topmast stay.
542 feet 3⅛-inch for fore and main topgallant back-stays.
741 feet 4-inch for mizzen rigging and pendants.
206 feet 4⅛-inch for jib stay.
408 feet 4½-inch for main topmast stays.
691 feet 4¾-inch for fore topmast stays, mizzen stay and mizzen topmast back-stays.
160 feet 4⅞ inch for jib guys.
1,115 feet 5⅜-inch for fore rigging.
1,343 feet 5⅜-inch for main rigging.
1,026 feet 5⅞-inch for fore and main topmast back-stays and fore and main pendants.
403 feet 6½-inch for fore and main stays.

A. E. WATSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
A. W. CRAVEN,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MO HUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory. Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.
D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, AND GAITERS.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1866, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising almost every kind of new and desirable goods. Catalogues and samples day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 201 West 43d-st., one door west of 8th-av., household furniture, comprising Brussells and ingrain carpets, mirrors, oilcloths, parlor suites in reps and brocatel, etageres, centre-tables, oak extension table, chairs, lounges, mantel clocks, mahogany and enameled cottage suites, feather beds, mattrasses, &c. Tea and dinner sets, plated and glassware, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
AN OPEN LIGHT BAROUCHE, made to order by Wood Bros., extension hood top, olive color, and silver-gray silk trimmings: nearly new; has not been used one month; is one of the above makers' best vehicles; cost $1,150.
A COUPE ROCKAWAY, in good order, with pole and shafts.
ALSO,
A GLASS FRONT CALESCHE, made by Wood Bros.; can be used as an open carriage in Summer and a closed one in Winter; trimmed with drab cotelíne, and covered with a good linen slip cover; strong and in good condition, very suitable for hacking.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST:
IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.
The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.
The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.
BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.
HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.
MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.
GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.
OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 264 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.
RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety: cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale
THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold
On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of
BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.
RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.
GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.
WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahla, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.
CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.
CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.
HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case.
SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.
PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.
MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.
Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.
About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.
N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 1, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 North River:
1,596 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
2,514 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Pilgrim*, from Palermo.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
FRENCH BALMORALS.
An elegant variety of
TRAVELING SKIRTS.
A beautiful assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
LADIES AT SARATOGA, LONG BRANCH, CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT
Can have goods FORWARDED by EXPRESS.
Give size of waist, &c.,
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRESS GOODS. ALSO, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &C., WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK. N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND BEST MANNER. A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.
FROM THE LATE SALE, A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, SPREADS. NEW AND USED BED-SACKS, HAIR PILLOWS, AND MATTRESSES; 20,000 HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO SUIT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL BUYERS.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JUST RECEIVED—FROM PARIS, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Traveling and Toilet Bags. Trunks, Bags, &c., of our own manufacture. JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT LINEN AND COTTON sheets, counterpanes, blankets, hair mattresses, pillows, clothing, &c., purchased in large quantities at the late Government auction sales, are offered very low at wholesale or retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED—FOR A BUSINESS ENterprise which will pay more than 100 per cent. per annum on the investment. This is a legitimate manufacturing business project, worthy the attention of any person having money to invest. For a printed statement of facts and full particulars, call for three days at No. 80 Broadway, Office No. 13, front basement. None but principals will be dealt with.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRINTING business, in a flourishing city in Pennsylvania, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The establishment publishes a daily and weekly, has an extensive job patronage, among which is included the work of a railroad company. The city has extensive railroad communication, and another road building. For particulars address Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BUSINESS CONNECTed with gentlemen's wear; sales $30,000 per year; the profits from $8,000 to $10,000, which can be shown by the books of the concern; in one of the best business localities, and a reasonable rent. Address S. M., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE IRON FURNIture, bedding and spring mattress manufacturing business; amount yearly $80,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating capital and real name.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a country store about 50 miles from the City, in State of New-Jersey, doing a cash business of from $23,000 to $24,000. Lease for two years. Address T. A., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF smart, competent girls, with good reference, as good cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, family seamstresses and dressmakers, ladies' maids, to travel. Housekeepers, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts please notice they can be supplied with the above-named help, of all nations and professions; smart girls for general housework, linen and store-room, pantry and cleaning girls, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's (removed from No. 88 4th-av.)

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, both English and American style; most excellent baker; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a respectable family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to a short distance in the country; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 180 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches—bread, pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 3 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, industrious girl; is capable and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; would go under instruction; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse; no objections to a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 112 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR TWO GOOD girls, (sisters,) to do the housework of a family; country preferred; good reference given. Call at No. 118 East Eighth-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, pastry, &c. Has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, a situation; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish widow in a small family to mind children and be useful; no objections to go to the country. Apply at No. 116 Walker-st., attic room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; can do washing if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 32 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as children's nurse; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's, 116 West 14th-st

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 111 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse, at her own house. Call at No. 232 Mulberry-st. to-morrow.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gentleman speaking English since twenty years, and having been employed in New-York during four years; book-keeping by double entry, and correspondence in English or French; would do anything else; highest respectability, considerable business experience and great activity; terms quite moderate; first-class City references. Apply to ALFRED C., No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECABLE married couple; the man as coachman; he perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a careful, steady driver; his wife would take charge of a dairy, and is an excellent hand at making butter; can be well recommended, and has no objection to any part of the country. Address E. D., Jersey City Post-office, or E. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, sober, industrious Protestant man, without incumbrance, as coachman; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; is willing and obliging; can milk or do any work in or about a gentleman's place; no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, WILLING, obliging, sober, industrious man, a situation as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; has ten years' reference, five from last employer; if the situation is permanent, moderate wages expected. Call or address for two days, JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as coachman and groom; also understands plain vegetable gardening, and the care of cows and horses; is willing and obliging, and will keep everything in nice order about a gentleman's place; moderate wages expected; good reference. Call on or address FRANK, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 14 years of the best City reference. Call or address P. G., at YOUNG & ELLIOT'S seed store, No. 9 John-st., or P. G., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGlishman and wife; the man to care for and drive horses; the woman as chambermaid or assistant cook; both have good references and will engage at moderate wages. Call or address FRANK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man with one child, Protestant, a situation as gardener and farmer; is a good landscape gardener and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; wife understands dairy and poultry. Address for two days H. U. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom, a situation; is a careful driver, and understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; good reference. Address PHILLIP, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY A situation as barkeeper or grocery clerk, or in any store; understands his business; the best of City reference given, or security if required. Call at No. 368 3d-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as a first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address M. W. C., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man of good habits; understands his business in its various branches; also can come well recommended. Address F. F. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, Protestant; is a thorough groom, driver, kitchen and landscape gardener; first-class reference given. Call or address S. T., No. 63 New-Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address C. H. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener and coachman; understands the business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as gardener or coachman; is willing to work for low wages; has a good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young man as porter in some wholesale store; is able and willing to work; best of testimonials produced. Address, for two days, PETER, 203 Broadway. Office 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, Protestant; best of City references. Address S. C., 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man: good reference. Call at Robert W. Chapman's harness store, No. 66 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, married; has one child. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH OR SCOTCH woman for general housework for a small family in Brooklyn; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; reference required. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MARRIED MAN preferred; wife as laundress. Apply to W. BELDEN, No. 37 Broad-st.

GIRLS, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

DUFFIELD'S
CELEBRATED HAMS,
The oldest and best brand—Established in 1837.
For sale to the trade, to arrive, by
CHARLES DUFFIELD,
No. 6,280 Post-office Drawer,
Chicago, Ill.
McILVAINE BROTHERS, Agents, Nos. 31 and 32 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BELIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ———	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine	$80
Steerage, with superior fare	40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKATA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 8
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 18

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons..6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

The New and Splendid Steamer GULF STREAM, CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands.—Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points, AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line—Pier No. 14 East River. The very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River. New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-street, North River, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY, Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch. NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7¼ and 10¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guest, $3 per day. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatentown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday,	1,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday	1,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	2,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	2,	12 M.
Friday,	3,	8½ A. M.	Friday,	3,	12½ P. M.
Saturday,	4,	1½ P. M.	Saturday,	4,	6 P. M.
Sunday,	5,	9 A. M.	Sunday,	5,	3 P. M.
Monday,	6,	11 A. M.	Monday,	6,	3½ P. M.
Tuesday,	7,	12 M.	Tuesday,	7,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the abovenamed places. Returning, leaves the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINE-beck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—IN-creased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

GLORIOUS NEWS—BOUNTY BILL PASSED—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York.

Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Tuesdays: Saturdays, till 7 P. M. M. J. HIGGINS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—BOUNTY bill has passed Congress. We shall make applications at once. All information and a copy of the law furnished by calling on or addressing L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO TWO AND three years' wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES. FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM—3,500 ACRES choice land, well watered and timbered, with an extensive outside range; is considered one of the finest ranges in Texas, being well suited to grain. Price, with improvements, and from 600 to 1,000 head of cattle, $20,-600, payable in merchandise or part cash and part credit. Also a sheep ranch of 1,000 acres, with 1,500 merino sheep. Also several small tracts of selected land of 160 acres and upward, at $1 per acre; all well watered. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment houses, Nos. 217 and 219 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; houses 20x56 feet; lots 100 feet deep. The houses are three rooms deep from (and including) basement to attic, with sub cellar, and contain all the modern improvements. Part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $250 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION IN JA-maica, Long Island, one hour's ride from City Hall, with sixty acres of good land; this place will be sold cheap for cash, with stock and crop, &c.; change for good improved City property; this is a good chance for a down-town merchant. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, No. 89 East 60th-st.

A NEW, HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner; located on a fine, shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great park, which for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the country. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a country residence and 39 acres of land, near Milburn Station, on the Morris and Essex Road, New-Jersey. House modern and well furnished. abundant outhouses, all in good order, with fine garden stocked with large and small fruits, flowers and shade trees. Apply to W. H. MUILLER, No. 18 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE in West Morrisania, convenient to steam and horse cars; fine large house, stable, &c.; over 1 acre in choice fruit and vegetable garden; location the very best in every respect; price $13,000; terms to suit. Apply to DEMASEN, Melrose Depot Harlem Railroad. Also some fine building plots. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1¼ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR CASH OR CITY PROPERTY—Eleven acres and large house and outbuildings in the City of Newburgh, adjoining the beautiful grounds of Homer Ramsdell, Esq.; location cannot be surpassed, and surroundings unexceptionable. Apply to S. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 9 acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad.

DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—LOW, OR TO RENT FOR TWO years, first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown stone, 25x60; superior order; newly and beautifully furnished, near Madison-square; also, furnished and unfurnished houses on Murray Hill, $18,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE PLACE AT GREEN-WICH, only 28 miles by rail or steamboat; must be sold at some price. Beautiful place, 9 acres, at Englewood. Several pleasant homes very cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

WALKILL, ORANGE COUNTY—FARM 165 acres for sale cheap, between Middletown and Montgomery; must be sold by the 1st of September. Inquire of P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., or of JOHN J. HEARD, Goshen, N. Y.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, 65 ACRES, ON Mohawk River, very productive land, with a canal grocery doing a fine trade; good buildings, fruit and wood; good stand for business. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A new brick house, built in the best manner, commanding a fine view of the river; house 40 by 38 feet; three acres of ground attached. Address B., Box No. 2,706, Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 175 acres in Sullivan County, 48 acres in Rockland County, 62 acres in Monmouth County, N. Y.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—6,000 ACRES good farming land in Polk and Monroe Counties, East Tennessee. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large French villa house, stable, hot and cold graperies, and six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. J. T. TROTTER.

TWENTY-ACRE FARM COVERED with fruit, near railroad and river, Westchester; would exchange for Western farm. For full particulars address A., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

ON BANKS OF HUDSON—FINE COUNTRY seat, 10 to 60 acres; would exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Address B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING!—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor Room 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 15th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will be open on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 28th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 2?4 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILI-TARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATO-GA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60, per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20. Miss BEAN will be at home after Sept. 10. Until then, letters to the above address will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5 Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS HAD several years experience in teaching in seminaries and high schools, a situation to teach the higher English branches, mathematics and Latin. Address C. E. B., care of Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, No. 60 Walker-st., New-York.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' EXPERI-ENCE in teaching in the English branches, French and music, desires a situation in a seminary, or as resident governess in a family. For further particulars inquire at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 14, or at No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUA-tion as teacher of oil painting, pencil drawing, &c.; will also teach the higher English branches. Address M. M. M., Post-office Box No. 989, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR EGHERT'S Institute, Cohoes. Application may be made to Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN, Cohoes.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, consisting of a handsome team of closely matched black horses, 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands, gentle, and free from vice, suitable for a family; also, a new phaeton, by Brewster & Baldwin; new harness by Louden; the horses by themselves, or the whole much below their value. Can be seen at Armour's stable, corner West 12th-st. and 7th-av. Inquire for WILLIAM.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—ANY PER-son having a good saddle horse for sale will please call at DILKS' stable, No. 191 Mercer-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX.
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES.
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 126 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS.
THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON
Contains a collection of
LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS,
unequaled for rarity, and to view which is
ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Begins at 8; concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF BROUGHAM'S SPLENDID EXTRAVAGANZA
COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS.
This evening will be presented, with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY
AND APPOINTMENTS,
Brougham's Great Extravaganza, entitled,
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,

Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
COLUMBIA	Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
KING FERDINAND	Mr. J. C. DUNN

And a Great Cast.

The performance will commence with the musical Farce entitled

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs with songs and dances.	Miss Emilie Melville
Baron Swigtoff Beery (with songs)	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag	W. S. Andrews

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

The ladies and gentlemen of the company are requested to meet at the theatre, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, preparatory to opening on Saturday, the 4th inst. N. B. CLARKE, Stage Manager.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as organist in an Evangelical Church in this City, or in any place along the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Summit, New-Jersey.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD, ON IN-STALLMENTS, at the manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

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EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF the Popular Young Irish Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after weeks of careful and elaborate preparation, an entirely new Hibernian Drama, in three acts, adapted expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. Macdonough and Fred. G. Maeder, from Lover's famous poem, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
WITH SPLENDID SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
EXCITING TABLEAUX,
APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
arranged by the late John P. Cooke, Esq.,
and the following
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "Bould Boy of Glengall," with a new ballad, "Kate O'Brien," and a grand patriotic song called the GREEN ABOVE THE RED! written expressly for the piece by JOHN B. LEVERICH, Esq.,	Mr. Dan Bryant.
Owney Dugan, from Skibbereen	
Denny Doyle, a Piper	
Higheen O'Leary, an old Harper	
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Malone	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Lieut. Lovell Kennedy	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Tarleton	Mr. George Holland
Corney Ryan, the informer	Mr. J. F. Hagan
Capt. Darcy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper	Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy, with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. R. Mollenhaur	Miss Rosa Cooke
Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a young widow	Mrs. Mark Smith
Widow Brien	Mrs. John Sefton

Other Characters by the Company.

Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi, entitled the

"RUCTION JIG,"

the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.

For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.............Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 1, 1866.
Ninth night of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH
The Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,
the very popular Comedian, as
MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux,
and a GRAND CAST of marked excellence in addition to the artists already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Drudas to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall of Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.............JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A COUN-try seat of fifty acres, upon the most desirable part of Throgg's Neck, and near Fort Schuyler; an admirable location for a hotel, and no locality superior to it for a first-class young ladies' institute, it being convenient to the City, and nothing of the kind in the vicinity; can be filled with pupils in two months. Apply to the owner at No. 207 Duane-st., front office, second floor.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR BUS-iness purposes, a substantial two-story and basement brick building, 25x50, with hoisting-wheel, gas and water in; also, carriage-house and stable adjoining. Inquire on the premises, south-east corner 7th-av. and 56th-st., New-York.

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WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED high-stoop house, unfurnished, between 14th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Family consisting of three persons. Address, with terms, to VINDEX, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

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BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where all the surroundings are unquestionably first-class; location between Union-square and 42d-st.; two sleeping apartments, with full board, for gentleman and wife under 40, and daughter 16. Giving full particulars, address OLD NEW-YORKER, Bridgeport, Conn.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

OAK PARK.

THIS PRIVATE MANSION, located in the mountains, near Tarrytown, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests. All modern improvements, first-class table. Particulars between 12 and 3, of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

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FOR AUGUST.—BOARD FOR A FAMILY, OR three or four ladies, in a pleasant, healthy location near Red Bank, N. J., 2½ hours from City; convenient to Long Branch; terms moderate. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 5230 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD WANT-ed—by a gentleman and wife until October, within one and a half hours' ride from City Hall. Address, stating location, terms, &c., A. G. E., Box No. 5,426 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—SIX OR EIGHT persons can be accommodated with board in the pleasant village of New-Canaan, Conn.; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address J. C. BALDWIN, New-Canaan, Conn.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE,—AT Schooley's Mountain, adjoining the Heath House. Fare good, and reasonable price. Address the proprietor, S. V. FISHER, S. Mountain, N. J.

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DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SELECT SUMMER BOARD AT CLAVERACK, N. Y., at $12 per week. S. T. FROST.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., IN A private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room 2.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued from First Page.)

ple in view of the fact that Chili has no naval force worthy of the name, while Peru has a very respectable fleet, the Minister of Finance, in his report to the Chamber of Deputies, felt called upon to make some explanations. He says in substance, that the efforts of the Government have not been so feeble in the prosecution of the war against Spain as many are wont to affirm. The purchase and equipment of a naval force is not the work of a day, and allowing that the Executive had been in funds, there was always very great danger and risk in purchasing, as the United States, no less than the European Powers, have ever since the declaration of hostilities, preserved a strict neutrality, and Spanish spies were on the alert everywhere, to give information in the event of any attempts being made to violate the Neutrality Laws; but from the beginning the Government have had to contend with financial difficulties, and to this cause alone is mainly to be attributed the position of affairs. Notwithstanding the many and serious obstacles, several large war ships have been purchased, although the funds to pay for and maintain them all are yet wanting. Four of the most powerful, however, have been obtained, and their arrival may be looked for here shortly. These added to the allied fleet will form a squadron of which the South American Republics may well be proud.

More than $2,000,000 have been already contributed by the country toward the war expenses, and as the chief source of revenue, the customs duties, were suspended during the blockade. the Government had no other alternative than to resort to borrowing. A loan was effected in London, but to a limited amount and at rather a high rate of interest. The recent financial crisis in England, and the aspect of affairs in Europe, puts a further foreign loan out of the question.

It is not doubted that Congress will sanction the proposed loan of $6,000,000 from the National Banks, although the terms are somewhat onerous.

The dispatch steamer *Covadonga*, captured by the Chilenos from the Spaniards, captured, on the night of the 21st June, the British ship *Thalaba*, sent from London by Spanish agents, with provisions and machinery for the Spanish fleet. She is now looking after another vessel from England with coals for the fleet. The *Thalaba* was 900 tons register.

The master of the American brigantine *Ann Elizabeth*, from Totoralil to Valparaiso, fell overboard and was drowned. His name is not given.

It is proposed to make a line of magnetic telegraph from Ecuador to Concepcion, in Chili. The Ecuadorian and Peruvian Governments are moving in the matter.

Bolivia had dispatched an agent to Peru to propose a reunion of the American Congress, which adjourned at Lima last year.

Some vessels of the Spanish fleet that attacked Callao had arrived at the Marquesas, on their way to Manila.

Central America.

Our dates are to the 12th from the Central American coast. There is no news of importance. All the Spanish diplomatic officers have been withdrawn from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Reported Paraguayan Victory Over the Allies—Sharp Fighting and Heavy Losses.

From the Panama Mercantile Chronicle, July 23.

The news from La Plata is very encouraging for the lovers of true liberty. A splendid victory is reported by the Paraguayan army over the Allies, and, according to the opinions of some of the journals, one likely to form a foundation upon which to build an edifice of solid peace, which is so earnestly desired in order to develop the industry and commerce of the country.

The *Porvenir*, of Callao, in alluding to this subject says: "All the dailies that we have received contain details of the combat between the armies of the Allies and of Paraguay on the 25th of May, and also the operations of the two following days."

he *Nacion Argentina* gives the number of those placed *hors du combat* at 12,000, of which 10,000 are said to be Paraguayans and only 2,000 Allies. The *America*, of Buenos Ayres, makes a very curious calculation upon the accounts, fixing the loss of both armies at 10,000; of which from 3,000 to 4,000 are Paraguayans, and the balance either Argentines, Brazilians or Uruguayans.

The official report of Gen. OSORIO, the commander of the Brazilian Division, places the loss in officers alone at 45.

A newspaper correspondent in the camp, writing to the *America*, gives publicity to certain facts, which, if correct, shows plainly that the Paraguayans have obtained a most triumphant victory over the Allies. The former are reported to have taken from the latter forty pieces of Brazilian artillery, and over four hundred prisoners, while their own loss consisted of but four guns and one or two flags. A large portion of the Uruguayan infantry and a force of Argentine cavalry were routed by a dash of Paraguayan cavalry, who cut through to the centre of the force and took the remainder of the troops in the rear. This successful movement compelled the allies to abandon their camps, and, in consequence of their having to cross a large prairie in their retreat, inflicted upon them a great sacrifice of life.

Two days after this Gen. MITRE, the Commander of the defeated forces, sent a flag of truce to Gen. LOPEZ, the Commander of the Paraguayans, and asked an armistice for three days, in order to bury the dead and reorganize their forces. LOPEZ promptly refused, asserting that as the Allies had resolved to carry the war on to death he would keep them to their word, and comply himself literally to their request.

The Paraguayans then fortified the camp they occupied, and the triple allied forces were in such a condition that they dared not move from the fear of bringing on an attack that might annihilate them.

During the actions from the 24th to the 28th of May, it is estimated that the Paraguayans had but 20,000 men engaged, while the Allies had not less than 45,000 in the field. Gen. OSARIO acknowledges to a loss of 700 men killed, and about 2,000 wounded: but it is stated that at Correntes there are not less than 8,000 wounded and sick soldiers belonging to the allied armies.

On the 28th of May, the Paraguayans made a third attack upon their enemy, passing over the bodies of the dead and wounded, who had fallen in the advance, and succeeded in destroying the organization of two battalions of the Allies. In this brilliant affair the Paraguayans had but few more than 2,000 men, while the Allies had far more than 3,500 men.

The Paraguayan army is said to be composed as follows:

In front of the enemy, which is said to number not less than 50,000 men	20,000
Defending the Pass of Bolivia	9,000
Army of observation at Porto Alegra	4,000
In Humaitá	4,000
In La Asuncion	3,000
Total	40,000

The point to which the Paraguayans are directing their attention is the fortified position at Humaitá, where, if possible, they wish to engage the enemy; but if they fail in this movement, they will fight wherever and whenever they may find him.

A great exposure has just been brought to light in the shape of the treaty between the Allies upon the matter of this war. The document shows clearly the designs of three Powers, and betrays a usurping policy as far from America as it can possibly be—one that even the European contestants of the present day would be ashamed of, and nothing in the power of usurpation has been considered too bad for the Powers of Eastern and Central Europe.

PANAMA.

Prospects of the Railroad Company—The Presidential Election in Chili—Affairs in Peru—Attempt to Assassinate the Ex-President of Ecuador—News from New-Zealand.

Panama dates of the 23d state that the prospects of the present railroad company getting a renewal of their charter are very slim, and strong efforts are making to put the road in the hands of a new company, the present one giving great dissatisfaction in their management.

The Central American States are all quiet.

President PEREZ has been reëlected in Chili, and all fears of a revolution are dissipated.

Matters in Peru are still unsettled, and trouble is anticipated.

An attempt has been made to assassinate GARCIA MORENO, Ex-President of Ecuador, upon his landing at Ecnador. He was wounded by a pistol shot, but not much injured.

The arrival of the first steamer from New-Zealand at Panama had exerted much interest and good feeling. She made the passage in twenty-six days, two days under schedule time. She brought ninety passengers. The route is spoken of as being a very delightful one as regards temperature, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 76.

The New-Zealand dates are to the 24th of June. Mr. STAFFOR's new Ministry was complete.

A new religion had sprung up between the Maoris and Warkats. They had abandoned the Wau fanaticism and established St. Peter as their patron saint. The agricultural lands of the province are to be sold hereafter at £1 per acre, and pastoral lands at 10s. It was feared the Han Kans would again make trouble. The mission of the Governor among the hostile Indians had failed. They have resolved to shut their territory and not let the law have a footing.

WEST INDIES.

The Action of Gov. Eyre Sustained—Disturbance in Hayti.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 25.

News from Jamaica to the 14th announces that the action of Gov. EYRE had been sustained by the investigation made of his conduct, and a testimonial was to be presented him prior to his departure for England on the 24th.

Another revolutionary movement had taken place in Hayti, at Gonaires and Aux Cayes, headed by Gen. SALNARE, but it was expected the Government troops would put it down.

Heavy rain storms and warm weather have prevailed here the past week.

THE WATERING PLACES.

NEWPORT.

The People There—Who They Are, and What They are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Here I am again, and there is no use in trying to make believe that the place is overcrowded or particularly gay, for it is neither the one nor the other. I don't know where the people are gone to. They are not at Saratoga, nor Niagara, nor Trenton Falls, and the landlords generally droop their heads and walk disconsolate. The hotels are never dull nor dreary; their life is in the parlor, on the verandah and about the grounds. Four hundred people in a house that can accommodate a thousand, make the dining-room echo with clatter and buzz, the parlors gay and merry with song and dance, and the piazza comfortably crowded by promenaders and smokers, so that a casual visitor might think the good old days of rout and gaiety, dissipation and fashion, were with us again—but a casual visitor would be very much mistaken. We are hard up for a sensation. Even that prince of improvisers, GEO. FR. TRAIN, is unable to stir a ripple upon the placid surface of the Port life, and despondency is fast settling upon his massive countenance.

Speaking of TRAIN reminds me. It seems that he has been to Nebraska, where he purchased a good share of the town of Omaha and made himself generally boss of that beautiful spot. Nothing but his native modesty and cultivated diffidence restrained him from becoming a suppositious Senator from the ambitious State and I shall not be surprised to hear his voice in the Congressional sanctum sanctorum. GEORGE thinks Gen. GRANT is in training for the next Presidential campaign, and regards this famous head-shaking tongue-holding business a part of the programme. One thing is certain, GRANT has indulged in the H. S. and T. H. habit longer than many a man who *was* a candidate, and whether he does it with the inferred intention or not, it has had its effect. The persistent urging of Col. HILLYER by Gen. GRANT to a prominent appointment in New-York, and the eager support given by certain partisans, hitherto unfriendly with GRANT, to the bill creating him "General," have started hereabouts the rumor that his friends have made for him a bargain magnificent in its results to him, and pretty heavy on the shoulders of the party of the second part. However this may be, certain glib talkers and other popular orators do not hesitate to speak of the "candidate," as they would never have done of the Lieutenant or the full General.

The reader will understand that, of all

GOSSIPING PLACES,

such little chatter-box towns as this are the most notable. A pretty face, a noble mien, a fast horse, a well-modeled yacht, a new steamer, a notoriety of any sort, nature or name, receives attention here quicker and more minute than anywhere else, and the chit-chat of the *salon* for the rest of the day or week is upon the latest arrival or the last scandal. So Gen. GRANT must take his share with the rest of the world.

HORSE EATING

is a novel mode of creating a sensation. In France, I believe it is considered quite the thing to partake now and then of a little equine refreshment, but so far as I know, certainly so far as my personal experience is concerned, Newport has taken the lead in this country, and to her must attach the merit of first seizing the horse by the mane, and of discovering the elements of a satisfactory dinner in his carcase. Last Saturday night, a butcher, a banker, a lawyer, a commercial traveler, and a journalist, sat themselves about a mahogany table with the intention of testing that which the banker swore was good—the quality of horse flesh, as food. The meat was cooked as steaks, as ribs, as hash, as roast, and was voted tender, juicy and delightful. No suspicion of horse would have entered the brain of any one there, had it not been put there. The chief objection to this sort of diet in this country is its expense. Horses may be tender, but they are scarce. It wouldn't do to sacrifice the noblest of animals at present prices. Mr. BONNER, for instance, could hardly sell his last $35,000 purchase at 35 cents per lb., and one wouldn't care to wait for the very old nags whose muscles, though well calculated to work their bony structure, are not as soft and tender as those of a juvenile missionary or a fat young lamb. But despite the pecuniary embarrassments, which, by the way always stare everybody in the face, we may as well admit that horse flesh, *per se*, is very good diet, and so far as our limited opportunity of judging would permit we concluded that it is digestible and nutritious. The butcher and the banker propose giving a grand banquet de horse pretty soon, to which all the eminent critics, good livers and jolly chaps generally will be invited. Then horse soup, horse chops, horse steaks, horse ribs, horse roasts, horse boils, horse croquetts and horse tongue will be served and tested. May I be there to see—and eat.

THE LADIES

of this place were "entertained" (so I am informed) by the somewhat detailed and accurate description of their appearance when in, as contrasted with their appearance when out of the water. One somewhat stout person, say 250 pounds, thought the writer ought to be ashamed of himself for looking at them anyhow, but for his description he deserved to be hung, if not quartered. I mentally assured the old lady that I hadn't looked at her, or thought of her; but I knew it would do no good to tell her so, and I didn't. But I determined, after all the talk, to take another look at them. Taking a quiet and amblingly inclined nag, (not fit to eat,) I rode quietly to the beach. A few dashing equipages were standing there, and unobtrusively I joined the set. Ere long the nymphs and their masculine attendants emerged from the little dressing, or rather undressing-rooms, and with pretty screech and fascinating yell rushed hand in hand for the surf and the water.

One young lady, straight as an arrow, graceful as a fawn, slender as a wand and neat as wax, in particular attracted my attention, as with grace and dignity, she led a fat old gentleman in flannel shirt and smalls to the water's edge. Nothing, thought I, can make that beautiful creature appear ridiculous to these admiring eyes. In she went. Up she came. The water had entered her eyes, her ears and her nose. She shook her head, sneezed, gasped and shouted to her father, who wallowed about like a porker in the mud. After a half hour's tumbling they returned. My lady's graceful outline had become lank and lean; her clothes revealed a lack of symmetry for which I was wholly unprepared, and I cried aloud in unison with the prophet, or the sweet singer, or the preacher, "all, all is vanity."

I instantly took it back, for my eye fell upon the rotundity of her dear papa, and, oh! how very rotund he had become. His little bald head fairly shone with excitement; his nose was red and his mouth was blue. His flannel waistcoat adhered to his womanly breast like sticking-plaster to a burn; his smalls, never too large, had shrunk and fitted themselves to his absolute figure—and such a figure. In all his native fat he stood, a man of portly frame; he was short and stout, and thick and fat, and WILLARD was his name. The women, with their little wabs of hair, their ungainly forms and graceless dress, are ridiculous, but this lord of creation was just a touch beyond. BURTON might have envied him his power, for he made the spectators roar more loudly than the sea.

After a few Newfoundland-dog shakes the little man waddled to his dressing-room, where he remained about twenty minutes and then came out a respectable gentleman of fifty-five, with a stove-pipe hat, regulation attire *and* a gold fob-chain depending from his watch-pocket.

But these people were only two out of many. The ladies should not be ashamed to acknowledge the accuracy of the picture given; they have only to look at their friends and neighbors when they bathe, to learn how perfectly ridiculous they look themselves. It stands to reason that a head denuded of a pound or two of false hair will look strange to one who has seen it only when gotten up in style. It is but natural that a form which depends ordinarily on spiral wire busts, hoop-skirts, false calves and Shanghai insteps for its attractiveness, should lose its beauty in the eyes of a looker-on, when the "spiral," skirts and calves are removed.

There is moderation in all things, and a little common sense can injure no one. If ladies would wear the ordinary bloomer costume, they would be spared the unkind but truthful comments of scores of men and women, who now find genuine and unadulterated pleasure in looking at their awkward, graceless and unbecoming appearance upon the beach and in the water.

But let us turn from this to a pleasanter topic.

HOPS AND HOPPING

are decidedly an institution here. Nearly every night there is a hop at one or other of the hotels, and about once a fortnight a grand gala hop, to which papa and brothers, and cousins, and lovers, and friends in general are invited from the city and the country round about. At such times, who could imagine that heavy taxes were upon the land, or that the demon of hard times was in any way connected with the least conspicuous member of the company. The music, under the skillful guidance of Mons. Bowdefiddle, is excellent, the dancing such as America's fair daughters alone can display, but

THE DRESSES.

Oh, dear me, how the dear papas do have to stand it now-a-day. They foot the bills—I should think they would afoot them out of sight entirely. Emerald green satins, flounces of *point aplique*, tulle scarfs, pale lavender silks and satins, gored and slashed and buttoned and trimmed; white muslins, illusion puffs, festive bodices and short sleeves; striped grenadines, goat-hair trimmings, pelerine capes and rounded sashes; white corded silks, gored, trimmed with gold and silver cord; black grenadines, with white silk and fringe trimmings; illusions, tulles, tabs, puffs, laces, black velvets, chenies, diamond earrings, golden chains for of the gorgeous mysteries with which the ladies of coil and neck—these, my masters, are part and parcel the land make themselves more beautiful than eighteen Queens of Sheba rolled into one—without which some of them would be no more pleasing than a she bear in reality—with which, like burning candles, they draw to them the moths and the millers.

Speaking of moths reminds me that some of these well-clad ladies are mothers, and that the streets of Newport are at times noisy with the shoutings of their offspring. I love children—all good men do—but I am sorely tempted at times to petition that noble body called the Legislature of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to enact an act making it a misdemeanor for any woman under sixty to bear children unless she loves them and knows how to take care of them. It is positively painful for me to live, surrounded as I am by so many heartless, careless, heedless women, whose children cry aloud for sympathy, for help, for just a little kind attention from somebody. Thank Heaven, I never failed to do my best for them, but I do think some of these bejeweled dames who forget their children and leave them to dirt and tears, to bruises and fights, to mosquitoes and stomach-ache, ought to be pilloried as of old and then scourged from society.

Among the many

NOTABLES HERE

are Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, GEO. F. TRAIN, "of Nebraska," ABIEL A. LOW, of Brooklyn, W. H. TRAVERS, of New-York, BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN, of Washington, and others who have been here longer. TRAIN you know all about. He is a large-headed, full chested, well-made man, with curly hair and a very loud voice. He was born in Boston, educated at Cambridge, entered commerce at Australia and started street-railways in Great Britain, hurrahed for FREMONT at the Cleveland Convention, abused President LINCOLN outrageously, talked long, loud and heavy for the Fenians at $5,000 a minute, (*on dit*,) made $100,000 at least out of the Porto Meton capitalists, went to Nebraska for luck, took a house at Newport for the season, and goes to the Philadelphia Convention for JOHNSON.

Bishop CLARKE is likewise from Massachusetts. He has a round head, full of brain and fun. He lived a life of rotund piety until elevated to the Bishopric of this diocese, since when he took hold of young Bill SPRAGUE, made him Governor, suggested his speeches, looked at his little prepared impromptus, guided and took care of him until he became Senator. The BISHOP's diocese includes this festive spot, where, with his lovely family, he rests from his excessive labors, and leads his flock to a daily bath in the salt-sea wave.

ABIEL A. LOW is President of the Chamber of Commerce in New-York. He was born in Salem, moved to Brooklyn when a few months old, entered a store, went to China, became fond of tea, entered its trade, developed into a rich and enterprising merchant, then became a power in his line, at the end of which was a large silver hook, was then recognized as one of our first citizens, and returned a heavy income. Mr. LOW is a short, well-made man of about fifty-five; quiet, unostentatious, agreeable and gentleman-like in manner, noted rather for his reticence than his pronounced merit. He has been talked of as an acceptable successor to the late Mr. HUMPHREY, Member of Congress, but probably he wouldn't care to fill that difficult seat. There are few pleasanter talkers than he.

Mr. TRAVERS is a character. He is shrewd, intelligent, observant of men and things, fond of his species, and quite a power among his mates. He stutters when talking, and is responsible for the following story on himself. When in Paris, some years since, he went into a bird-store to purchase a parrot. Accosting the attendant, a gruff, burly old chap, in wig and tights, he said: "M-m-my friend, I w-w-want to g-get a parrot." "Here is one, Sir," replied the salesman—"a regular beauty." "B-b-but I w-w-want w-w-wone that c-c-can talk—c-c-can this w-w-wone t-t-t-talk?" "Talk! I rather guess he can. It he couldn't talk better than you can, I'd cut his d—d head off." Mr. TRAVERS bought the parrot, and generously distributes photographs of the bird among his friends.

But I find I am writing too long a letter. I intended to say something about the new road; something about a chap who tried to pass himself off as WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, which he couldn't do, because everybody here knew the aforesaid WARREN, and no one knew the chap; of the cabins of the Newport steamers, which are fearfully ventilated, making these palatial boats a nuisance at meal time, and threatening to ruin the constitutions of the skillful SIMMONS, the Radical BRAYTON and the jovial RICE; of the newspapers full of fun (from other papers) and advertisements—I meant to have done much, but I won't do any more at present, but stop writing and put myself in training for the next feast of horseflesh and LEVI's grand opera house opening on Tuesday night.

DIABOLUS.

CHOLERA.

Progress of the Malady—Deaths in Kings County Penitentiary.

The Health Board's official cholera bulletins in New-York and Brooklyn, yesterday, reported nineteen authenticated cases of cholera in this City, and eight over the river. In Brooklyn, the Twelfth Ward is still conspicuous as the cholera field, and here the larger number of cases that have been reported within a day or two occurred in the neighborhood of a fat-melting establishment, which the Board of Health had been enjoined from closing. Witness the following from

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN:

1. MARY ZELLER, aged 30, Ireland, No. 454 West Sixteenth-street, was taken ill with cholera on Monday morning, and died the same night.
2. JOSEPH HODGKINSON, aged 40, England, shoemaker, No. 348 West Thirty-sixth-street, was seized with diarrhœa on Thursday; more urgent symptoms showed themselves on Saturday, and he fell into collapse; he is now fully convalescent.
3. ANN RILEY, No. 527 West Forty-fourth-street, was found by the Inspector to be suffering from cholera on Monday afternoon. Since dead.
4. BRIDGET CARR, aged 70, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street, after diarrhœa all day fell into collapse of cholera on Monday night.
5. ELIZABETH LAUGHLIN, No. 441 West Twenty-fifth-street, was found in a state of collapse from cholera on Monday. She was removed to the Red House Hospital early on Tuesday morning, and died in the afternoon.
6. CATHARINE LESLIE, aged 22 years, corner Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, was found in collapse from cholera on Monday evening.
7. MAY GROST, 40 years, No. 109 Norfolk-street, died of cholera on Tuesday morning.
8. BARNET ——, aged 40 years, Ireland, boatman, Washington-street, was seized with cholera early on Tuesday morning. He was removed to the Battery Barracks Hospital.
9. MARY HANELLY, aged 22 years, Ireland, married, No. 11 Fifth-street, seized with cholera early on Tuesday morning.
10. GODFREY GAMA, Sixty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; died of cholera on Sunday.
11, 12, 13. GEORGE SHUSTER, aged 45 years; CATHARINE SHUSTER, wife of GEORGE; ELIZABETH SHUSTER, aged 3 years; Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets; died of cholera on Tuesday morning. Premises and neighborhood disinfected.
14. CATHARINE RILEY, aged 13 years, No. 527 West Forty-fourth-street, was found by the Inspector in collapse from cholera on Monday evening. She subsequently died.
15. SIMON MORAN, aged 45, Ireland, basement of No. 5 Congress-place, was found by Inspector on Monday P. M., suffering from premonitory symptoms of cholera. He was prescribed for, and on Tuesday morning reported improving.
16. CATHARINE MORAN, 68 years of age, Ireland, No. 142 Baxter-street, taken with cholera at 12:30 A. M. on Tuesday. When seen by the Inspector she was in partial collapse.
17. NICHOLAS RAPPENHAGEN, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, taken sick with cholera, and died at 10 A. M. He was a native of Germany, aged 35 years.
18. BRIDGET CORTRELL, aged 32, Irish, taken with cholera, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. When last seen by an Inspector she was in collapse.
19. AMELIA SCHULENBERG, a German widow aged 28 years, was found in collapse, on Tuesday afternoon, at No. 73 East Eighty-seventh-street.

In all the cases reported above the premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, as usual.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. JAMES COOK, aged 35, corner of Richard and Partition streets.
2. THOMAS MANGIN, aged 37, Conover-street, near Walcott; taken 5:30 P. M. 29th; approaching collapse.
3. GRAND WHALEN, aged 5¼, Hicks and Huntington streets; improving.
4. JANE EDDY, 46 years, Catharine-street; taken July 20; in collapse.
5. MARY ANN FITZGIBBON, near Columbia-street; taken July 30; in collapse.
6. MRS. COYLE, age 65, No. 387 Columbia-street, in rear; in dying condition at noon on Tuesday.
7. ROBERT WORLEY, aged 29; taken July 29; died in a few hours.
8. JAMES KENNEDY, Kings County Penitentiary.

CHOLERA IN KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, the following letters were read:

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

J. T. Conkling, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR: In accordance with your request, I forward the following report of the causes which have led to the recent outbreak of cholera in the Kings County Penitentiary, as reported by Inspector S. J. HALLEY, under date of July 30, 1866.

I found the buildings a model of cleanliness; could discover no sources of foul air within the prison inclosure. Since the occurrence of the first cases in May last, an account of which I forwarded at the time to the Registry of the Board of Health, thorough disinfection has been practiced under the intelligent direction of Dr. J. L. ZABRISKIE, physician to the institution.

It is very improbable that the disease has been introduced by new arrivals of prisoners. Each prisoner, on entering, is stripped, washed, and clothed in the prison dress. The prisoner's clothing is wrapped in a bundle, and kept in rooms appropriated to that purpose, to await his discharge. No one connected with the clothing-rooms has been affected.

It is improbable that the disease has been introduced by the entrance of persons suffering from cholinne. There is no common water-closet. Each prisoner has his own vessel in his cell, which he empties and disinfects at stated hours. These are emptied into the mouth of a sink, which projects within the prison inclosure, but is kept constantly disinfected.

The building stands on a ridge, high above the flats, on which are cow-stables, piggeries and pools of stagnant water. Being on the crest of the hills it receives the united and concentrated influence of the poisonous emanations from these sources when the wind blows over the flat lands toward the ridge—just as the dwellers on a range of hills will suffer from intermittent fever, the sources of which are in the low lands beneath them.

One case has occurred since Inspector HALLEY's report, making the fourteenth—that of JAMES KENNEDY, aged 50 years, born in Ireland, who was seized with vomiting and cramps after a premonitory diarrhœa, which had resisted treatment. Attacked at 5 P. M., July 30.

Very respectfully,
R. CRESSON STILES.

BROOKLYN, July 30, 1866.

John T. Conkling, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, being the result of a visit of inspection to Kings County Penitentiary.

The receptacles for the excrement of the inmates are badly arranged. They consist of two sinks, one of which is situated at either end of the yard for the accommodation of the male and female departments of the institution. These sinks are at present kept thoroughly disinfected with sulphate of iron, the fences are whitewashed, and everything about the building is kept in excellent order. I could find no external cause, in my opinion, sufficient to produce cholera. I am forced to the conclusion, that the crowding together of human beings within an inclosure, be it ever so clean and well-ventilated, during a choleraic condition of the atmosphere, is a sufficient exciting cause for the development of an epidemic, *e. g.*, Hart's Island, Governor's Island, Ward's Island and the institution in question.

The following cases have occurred at the Penitentiary since the 23d of May, to wit:

WILLIAM MAYHEW, aged 23, born in New-Jersey; duration of sickness 4 days, suffering relapses during a period of six weeks.

FRANCIS MCCONNELL, aged 20, born in New-York, taken July 21 and died in 12 hours.

JUAN LOPEZ, aged 30, born in Spain, attacked July 24 and died in 36 hours.

JOHN TAYLOR, aged 20, born in Ireland, attacked July 26, sick 3 days and recovered.

MARY ANN SMITH, aged 52, born in England, attacked July 27 and died in 20 hours.

HENRY ISSELMAN, aged 18, born in Germany, taken July 27 and recovered in 24 hours.

ANDREW FOSTER, aged 21, born in Germany, taken July 27, sick 24 hours and recovered.

HENRY HINES, aged 62, born in New Orleans, taken July 28, and died in 16 hours.

JANE DILLON, aged 33, born in Ireland, taken July 28, and in collapse when seen by the Inspector.

JOHN KINLEY, aged 40, born in Ireland, taken July 28, and died in 48 hours.

JAMES COOK, colored, aged 34, born on Long Island, taken July 28, and died in 48 hours.

AUGUSTINE KEEMER, aged 40, born in Germany, taken July 28, convalescent.

GEORGE KRAUS, aged 66, born in Germany, taken July 28, and in collapse when seen by the Inspector.

Respectfully,
S. J. HALLEY.

CHOLERA ON WARD'S ISLAND.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, on Ward's Island, over the body of MICHAEL KENNEDY, who died of cholera. KENNEDY had been an inmate of the workhouse up to the 25th ultimo, when he was transferred to Ward's Island to work in the cemetery. After due deliberation the Jury returned a verdict of "Cholera Asiatica." The victim was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday morning's Philadelphia *Press* reports fourteen cases of cholera in that city, of which seven were fatal. Three fatal cases which occurred last week were also reported by the Board of Health. It is believed that many cases of cholera have occurred there that have not been reported to the authorities.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Brooklyn Common Council—The Night-Soil Contractors.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Secretary CLARK read a voluminous preamble wherein it was set forth that the Brooklyn Common Council's powers in the matter of cleaning the streets of their city were taken from them when the act passed creating the Health Board. The preamble adds that there is but one pier wherefrom Messrs. FRANCIS SWIFT & Co. may unload the dead animals, offal, night soil, and the like, which they may find in the city streets, and that pier Messrs. SWIFT & Co. have been enjoined from using. To this doleful preamble, which was adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council, at their last session, was annexed a brief resolution, respectfully requesting the Board of Health, "by the exercise of the peremptory powers conferred on them, to provide the necessary docks or landing-places for the removal of dead animals, offal, and night-soil, at such times as the public health and interest may require." Dr. CRANE, in responding to the reading of this resolution, remarked that one week ago the Brooklyn City Government found authority for granting Messrs. SWIFT & Co. two piers in the Sixth Ward; but now these legislators can find no power existing in their hands, and they appeal to us, who are shackled with contracts which they made previous to the creation of our body. The Doctor believed the health laws to have been made subordinate to contracts which were in force at the date of the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Commissioner ACTON proposed that the Board of Health seize the first pier they can find unoccupied.

Judge BOSWORTH informed the Board that they might use a pier temporarily, but that they could not seize and hold it permanently. The Judge was unable to comprehend the action of the Brooklyn Common Council in urging the Board of Health to provide piers for Messrs. SWIFT & Co., when the contract which they had made with SWIFT expressly provided for piers and landing places. The Brooklyn City Government was positively absurd.

President SCHULTZ—FRANK SWIFT comes over to New-York with these preambles and resolutions from the Brooklyn Common Council and a pocketful of injunctions from the Brooklyn Judges, and blandly assures us that he would comply with our orders were he not restrained by the Common Council and the Courts. In a few days we shall inevitably be in fearful peril from these impediments to the cleansing of Brooklyn, and—

Judge BOSWORTH—Then you may do the work, and compel the County of Kings to meet the expense. In this connection Judge BOSWORTH introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Common Council of Brooklyn, of July 30, 1866, be referred to the Council of this Board for his opinion as to whether this Board has legal power to provide the necessary docks or boundary places in the City of Brooklyn for the removal of dead animals, offal and night soil from that city, under contracts heretofore made by or on behalf of the city, with any person or persons for the removal therefrom of dead animals, offal and night soil.

In replying to a resolution which was adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council on the 23d ult., and transmitted to the Board of Health, Counselor TRACY said; "The powers of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn in relation to public health have devolved upon the Metropolitan Board of Health by the 12th section of the act of February 26, 1866. This board is charged with the care of the public health throughout the Metropolitan District, including the City of Brooklyn; and it is the duty of the board to take all needful measures for the preservation of health and life within that city. But I find that no legal authority exists for this board to delegate its powers to the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, or to furnish the Common Council with money for sanitary purposes, or to borrow money in order so to furnish the same."

PAYMENT FOR CLEANING IN BROOKLYN.

On motion, Treasurer MANIERRE was instructed to draw checks in favor of Commissioner BERGEN and Dr. CRANE for $4,500, they having already received $500 of the $5,000 which they were authorized to expend in cleaning and disinfecting the Twelfth and other Wards of Brooklyn, a fortnight ago. The Board of Health having already expended $5,000 upon two Wards in Brooklyn, the tax-payers there may be curious to know what the city authorities have done this year, and this is best shown by the following

STATEMENT *of Moneys in the Treasury of the City of Brooklyn to the credit of the different Wards, for cleaning of the streets and repairing the wells and pumps, Jan. 1, 1866, with the expenditures thereunder from Jan. 1 to June 30, and balance in Treasury at latter date:*

WARD.	Balance Jan. 1, 1866.	Expended, Jan. 1 to June 30.	Balance June 30.
First	$3,708 01	$1,836 05	$1,871 96
Second	4,500 00	2,603 49	1,896 51
Third	4,967 51	2,411 24	2,556 27
Fourth	3,387 19	2,048 30	1,338 89
Fifth	3,781 91	1,805 24	1,976 67
Sixth	5,370 10	2,738 72	2,631 38
Seventh	4,030 67	2,606 27	1,424 40
Eighth	1,500 00	1,021 68	478 32
Ninth	3,412 72	1,816 50	1,596 22
Tenth	4,616 60	3,835 66	780 94
Eleventh	5,295 67	2,426 45	2,869 22
Twelfth	2,035 86	640 46	1,395 40
Thirteenth	4,384 10	3,140 15	1,243 95
Fourteenth	3,747 73	1,851 84	1,895 89
Fifteenth	1,810 25	577 17	1,233 08
Sixteenth	3,000 00	1,828 33	1,171 67
Seventeenth	1,901 14	1,134 63	766 51
Eighteenth	500 00	407 11	92 89
Nineteenth	2,157 81	1,238 70	919 11
Twentieth	3,633 88	3,309 98	323 90
Totals	$67,741 22	$39,277 97	$28,463 25

THE LODI COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

The Lodi Manufacturing Company's contract is one of the many legacies which the late City Inspector's Department left to hamper and annoy the present Board of Health, and the Commissioners would cheerfully rid themselves of it. Hence they recently instructed Counselor TRACY to make certain investigations respecting this contract, and yesterday he reported thus:

By the contract between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, and DANIEL GALLAGHER, dated May 1, 1865, the City agrees to deliver all the contents of sinks and privies to said GALLAGHER, at the places of deposit then and thereafter provided by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, for ten years from that date, and he agrees to pay therefor $4,000 a year. The contract appears to have been made by order of the Common Council, without advertising for proposals or receiving offers, and without putting up the property at auction. There may be a question, perhaps, whether the 38th section of the charter of 1857 literally applies to this case, inasmuch as the agreement calls for no payments by the City, and the property thus sold or contracted to be delivered was not at the time in the custody of any department nor in existence. The charter provides as follows: "All property sold under the authority of the Common Council shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice, under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department (Charter of 1857, § 38)." But in this case, as in that of the Long Island Bone Laboratory's contract, I do not deem it the duty of this Board, under present circumstances, to institute any proceedings to test the validity of the contract or to treat it as void.

By the contract between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, and THOMAS ANDREWS, dated May 1, 1865, the contractor agrees for the next ten years to provide the necessary boats for removing the contents of sinks and privies, and to remove the same by such boats to the Lodi Company's places of deposit, and there deliver the same to DANIEL GALLAGHER; and the City agrees to pay him therefor, in monthly payments of $2,125, amounting to $25,500 a year. This contract appears to have been made upon advertisement for proposals, opening biddings, and awarding the contract to the lowest bidder. The contract, among other things, requires the contractor or his assigns to have, every night, two or more boats at each of the four docks set apart for the purpose, each boat of not less than 2,000 tons burden, and sufficient to receive, hold and transport all the material in question brought in each night, and to transport the same to the Company's place of deposit on the Hackensack River, and deliver the same there to GALLAGHER; to use no vessel unless approved by the City Inspector, and to permit no part of the contents to blow from the vessels into the river. The contractor also agrees to be liable to the City and all persons interested, including the night-scavengers, for neglect or default in furnishing proper and sufficient boats at each of the docks mentioned, or in transporting and delivering the entire contents of the sinks and privies of the City, or in fulfilling any other stipulation of the contract, and for all breaches of the ordinances. Under these stipulations the power of compelling the faithful performance of the contract seems to be ample.

This lucky Lodi Company's contract gives them $25,500 a year for removing night-soil, for the privilege of removing which responsible capitalists in this City are ready to pay the City $10,000 a year.

Without taking action on the subject, the Board adjourned to 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

At a meeting held at Col. URBAN's, on Atlantic-avenue, on Tuesday the 31st day of July, at 11 A. M., in pursuance of a call made to the loyal electors of the Eighth Assembly District of Brooklyn, comprising the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to attend the Saratoga Convention to be held on the 9th inst.

LAWRENCE J. WHITEHILL was called to the chair and made a few brief and appropriate remarks, in which he stated the substance of the call, and the necessity which existed in having delegates sent to represent the Eighth District.

On motion the following persons were duly elected as delegates: HENRY M. BIRKETT and L. J. WHITEHILL: and as alternates, Sergent HENRY PETERSON and Lieut. WM. ORMSBEE.

On motion the Convention approved of the Call of the National Union Club and the Call of the State Committee for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866.

At 12 o'clock the Seventh Assembly Convention was called to order at the same place, THOS. C. BOWEN in the chair.

On motion, the following persons were elected delegates to attend the Saratoga Convention:

ROBERT W. STEELE and Hon. HENRY C. BOSWELL, and as alternates,
THOMAS. C. BOWEN and JOHN PERRY.

At 2 o'clock the Ninth Assembly District Convention was called to order by Col. URBAN, and organized by the election of GEORGE BROWN as Chairman.

On motion, the following delegates were duly elected: Hon. EDWARDS W. FISKE and Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, and as alternates, Col. CASPER URBAN and MICHAEL SLATTERY.

At 3 o'clock the Sixth Assembly District Convention assembled and duly organized, and elected as delegates Hon. JACOB WORTH and LOUIS MENDEL, and as alternates, Major JOSEPH BURGER and HENRY DETZ. After concluding the business of the meeting three hearty cheers were given for ANDREW JOHNSON and an undivided Union.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

According to notice, the Union voters of the Fifth Assembly District of Brooklyn met in convention at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday last, at Union Hall, corner of Classon and Fulton avenues, and organized by appointing H. L. WILLIAMS as Chairman, and Capt. C. A. SCOTT as Secretary. The following persons were duly elected as delegates and alternates to the Saratoga Convention: Maj-Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM and Hon. HENRY A. MOORE as delegates, and CHAS A. SCOTT and GILBERT DE REVERE as alternates.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Convention approve the call of the National Union Club of Washington, D. C., and the call issued by the State Committee, for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, 1866.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—The sale of the furniture of Taylor's International Hotel and Saloon was continued on the premises yesterday, by Messrs. LEEDS & MINER. The auctioneers were busied all day in disposing of bedroom furniture on the upper floor. The sale was well attended, the bidding lively, and the articles brought better prices than on the previous day. Large orders, accompanied by checks, have been received from country hotel proprietors for the purchase of certain lots of furniture. This is the result of extensive advertising, and a generous distribution of descriptive catalogues. The sale is conducted in a most thoroughly business-like manner, without confusion or bustle. The crowd yesterday were earnest buyers, and the auctioneer was enabled to rattle off about one hundred lots an hour. Pickpockets showed their faces in the crowd occasionally, but as the salesmen frequently cautioned the audience in regard to them, little loss was experienced. The sale will be continued throughout the week, and everything advertised will be sold without reserve. Many ladies were present yesterday, and did some spirited bidding. There were others of the female sex present, who purchased considerably, but whose presence would have been cheerfully dispensed with. It is thought the furniture, which recently cost $160,000, will bring from $70,000 to $80,000.

THE LEONARD-STREET BOILER EXPLOSION—ANOTHER DEATH.—Mrs. JOHANNA KLEIN, who was so terribly scalded at her residence, No. 13 Worth-street, by the boiler explosion at the sugar refinery of Messrs. HARRIS & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard-street, on the 23d inst., died at the New-York Hospital on Monday. This is the second death resulting from the explosion. Coroner GOVER held an inquest over the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case and similar to the previous one in the case of CATHY GALLEN. Deceased was a native of Germany and 36 years of age. Her husband, MORRIS KLEIN, is still alive, but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—A meeting of citizens, from the Pacific coast, now sojourning in this City, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow evening for the purpose of taking such action as will secure a proper representation of their respective States in the Philadelphia Convention. At a preliminary meeting held on Monday evening the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting to-morrow: JESSE WILLIAMS, JOHN S. BERRY, SOLOMON SELLERS, JOHN CARMICHAEL, O. M. WOZENCRAFT and THOMAS H. HARRIS, Chairman. All persons having a residence in California or Oregon are invited to be present.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Mrs. AUGUSTA WIRCHNER, who resided at No. 202 East Houston-street, had been for some months suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital recently for treatment, and after partially recovering, she returned home, and subsequently became deranged. On Sunday she got out of bed and swallowed a mixture of Paris green and molasses, which had been prepared for the destruction of cockroaches. Death resulted on Monday. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, when a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. ROBINSON. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 29 years of age.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning as Officer WALKER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was patroling his post he observed two men in Forty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, acting in a cautious and suspicious manner. He attempted to arrest them, when they ran off and escaped. On examining the spot where he first saw them he found a bag containing a quantity of silver ware, which was subsequently identified by Mr. WM. A. HERRING, of No. 182 East Fiftieth-street, as a portion of the plunder carried off by burglars, who entered his house on the 26th inst.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge Ewison, South America; Hon. J. A. Garfield, Philadelphia; Brig.-Gen. Thos. W. Egan, U. S. A., and Judge M. S. Manchester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Jas. S. Whitney, Boston; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont; Prof. M. C. Vincent, London; Hon. Thos. Carney, Leavenworth; Rev. T. F. Hendrickson, Connecticut, and Hon. H. Chandler, Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. C. B. Lansing, Albany; Hon. A. W. Randall, Washington; Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Albany, and Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Albany, are at the Astor House.

THE NEW TARIFF.—Collector SMYTHE has received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the new Tariff Law will go into operation on the 10th inst. It was generally understood by importers that duties under the new law would be levied on Aug. 1. Goods in bond will be chargeable with the old tariff rates.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Monday evening NICHOLAS ROCK, 14 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 240 Navy-street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the North River at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, while bathing. The body was not recovered.

PORTLAND RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the General Committee for relief of the sufferers by the great fire will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to visit Portland and dispose of the fund.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES AND FIREMEN'S FIGHTS.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night a stable on Metropolitan-avenue, E. D., belonging to CHIPMAN & WHITE, was destroyed by fire. Loss $800. A valuable horse was rescued badly burned, while another perished in the flames. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. WM. WILSON, Tompkins-avenue, near Halsey-street, E. D., was set on fire by an incendiary, who entered the cellar and cut the gas-pipe. The flames were extinguished with a loss of one hundred dollars. While proceeding to and returning from these fires, the members of Hose Company No. 3 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, had several skirmishes and one summary battle, extending over a mile of ground. As they fought at long range, using only stones, there was nobody hurt. The yelling and profanity, however, was horrifying to the good people living in the neighborhood of the battle-ground.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS—THE TAX ORDINANCE—NEARLY $300,000 TO BE RAISED.—An adjourned meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held last evening, Alderman HOSEA F. CLARK, Chairman, *pro tem.* A petition was received from citizens in the vicinity of Jersey-avenue, Grand and Bright streets, complaining of the soap factory on Jersey-avenue as an intolerable nuisance, in consequence of there being no sewer to carry off the filth arising from the boiling old fat, &c., and asking to have it abated. A resolution was adopted directing the Board of Health to have the nuisance abated at once. The tax ordinance was taken up and acted upon as follows: For street repairs, $6,000; lighting streets, $18,000; support of police, $47,000; poor, $5,000; Fire Department, $5,000; public schools, $28,000; salaries, $22,650; printing, $5,000; election expenses, $1,000; repairs, supplies, &c., $7,000; payment of interest, $86,000; legal expenses, $1,000; public health, $5,000; stationery, $2,000; 4th of July, $571 65; cleaning streets, $8,000; erection public school-house in Fifth Ward, $15,000; erection of engine house for No. 6, $5,000; deficiency for 1863 and 1864, $24,000; for coal, $23,000; night-school, $2,000; total, $295,521 65. Upon the vote being taken the ordinance was lost, and was laid on the table for future action.

FIRES IN JERSEY CITY.—A few minutes before 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the rear of CRONAHAM & WETTERSON's paint-store, No. 37 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, which communicated to a one-story kitchen in the rear of No. 39, occupied by Mr. GREEN, and from thence to a stable in the rear, occupied by Messrs. LAWRENCE & LUDLOW. The firemen were promptly at work and soon extinguished the flames. The buildings, which are owned by Mr. PETER BENTLEY, were damaged about $500, and were insured. Messrs. CRONAHAM & WETTERSON's loss was about $75, and the loss of the other parties was about the same..... About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a stable on the corner of South Seventh and Monmouth streets, owned by JOHN CRADENS, took fire from some unknown cause and was burned to the ground. Loss about $300. A horse that was in the stable narrowly escaped being burned.

ARREST OF FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.—About 10:30 o'clock last night, Detective NUGENT arrested a woman named MARY FLINN, on a charge of passing a $10 counterfeit National Bank bill of the Bank of Newburgh, at the meat store of JOHN DUNDAN, No. 14 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. DUNDAN detected the character of the money when he took it, and caused the arrest of the woman. The officer also arrested two women, named MARY and CATHARINE DENNY, on suspicion of being accomplices of the accused. Parties answering the description of the prisoners attempted to pass the same kind of counterfeits at several places in the upper part of the City yesterday afternoon. The accused, who reside in the Fifth Ward, were committed to await an examination before Commissioner JACKSON to-day.

FIRE IN HUDSON CITY.—Yesterday afternoon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the paint shop of Mr. GOBISH, between Newark-avenue and Cottage-place, Hudson City, took fire from some unknown cause, and was entirely consumed, together with a quantity of stock. Several sheds in the immediate vicinity were also burned. Through the exertions of the firemen and citizens, much property in the immediate neighborhood was saved from destruction. The loss amounts to about $1,000; partially insured.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The special election for an Alderman in the Third Ward, Jersey City, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman QUAIFE, took place yesterday. Mr. THOMAS GROSS, Republican, was elected over JOSEPH G. HILL, Democrat. There was but little interest manifested, and only about one-third of the usual vote was cast.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order."—WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Fulton	Aug. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Louisiana	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 21	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Boston	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	July 28	Hamburg	New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Aug. 1	Havana.
Mississippi	Aug. 4	New-Orleans.
Sheridan	Aug. 4	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 31—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, Mr. Binney, Mr. Baillie, Rev. R. Macgregor, R. A. Mudie, Alex. Lochhead, Wm. Barclay, Jos. Godley, John Turnbull, and 125 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston.—A. Potter, Dr. H. R. Durand and lady, J. W. Barkman, D. A. C. Fowler and lady, Mrs. Frienberg, Mrs. R. Elder, Miss Forsyth, W. P. Bellot, D. G. Day, B. W. Clark, G. B. Chamberlain, E. R. Cowperthwaite, H. P. Gile, L. L. Andrews, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Strong, H. C. M. Kopff, A. L. Hazeltine, W. C. Ferguson, Mrs. Hoeffer, Rev. J. P. Smith, Rev. W. P. Cole, Louis Kenale, B. C. Allen, Miss Mary Tenney, Max Wagner.

In steamship Gen. Sedgwick, from Galveston, &c.—Mrs. L. L. Thompson and son, Mr. Louis, A. S. Hill, wife and 3 children, Dr. Fallard, wife and child, Mr. Ingraham, U. Van Lindrian, H. W. Berryman, Mrs. Faylo and 2 children, A. Grinnell, R. Duffy and lady, Miss Kate Geiger, J. J. Buis, wife and daughter, Mrs. Hall and 3 children, Mr. Knowles.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets....... 7 16 | Moon rises... 10 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 51 | Gov. Island. 11 40 | Hell Gate.... 1 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Pioneer, (Br.,) Harrison, Cow Bay, Snow Burgess; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. R. Clyde; Malta, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Harpswell, Owen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Bayson, Cork, via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Prof. Baum, (Pruss.,) Schwatz, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Carlotta, (Br.,) Wilkins, Gibraltar, Dallett & Bliss; L. A. Nickels, Ford, Turks Island, R. P. Buck & Co.; James Duncan, (Br.,) Thompson, Penarth Roads for orders, J. C. McArthur.

Brigs Corira, (Br.,) Masters, Windsor, N. S., McColl & Frith; Elizabeth, Ames, Cow Bay, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; B. Inginac, Gray, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Talbot, (Br.,) Blamfield, Harbor Grace, Howland & Aspinwall; Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam.; Gustavo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Smith; L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Bachelor, (Br.,) Millar, Cadiz, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Anna Wellington, (Br.,) Johnson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Harry & Aubry, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight.

Schooners Albert Thomas, Rogers, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Copy, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Equator, (Br.,) Bangen, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Telegraph, (Br.,) Weaver, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall July 24, with passengers, mails and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, Galveston July 18, via Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. July 23, 15 miles W. of Sand Cay passed steamship Ladona, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to O. Goodspeed.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Macdonald, Glasgow July 14, with mdse. and 135 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool June 19, with mdse. and 270 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. July 20, Jas. Walker, steward, died.

Bark Harzburg, (Brem.,) Waechter, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 303 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had one death.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulken, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Free Trade, (of Boston,) Foster, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to J. S. Henry.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbados,) Lanfair, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Brig Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Sld. in co. with brig Carmilla, for New-York. July 19, lat. 24 18, lon. 82 32, spoke brig Model, from Mobile for New-York, with the Captain dead.

Brig Pilgrim, (Br.,) Lloyd, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Chillian Wallah, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Fuller, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Genius, (Hanov.,) Mohring, Harbor Grace, N. F., 19 ds., with oil to Siffken & Ironside.

Schr. Sarah, Whaley, Eastport, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Fairhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Challenge, Littlefield, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lady Lake, Conklin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chief, (of New-York,) Dighton, is ashore at Hallet's Point, high and dry.

Schr. Lavina Bell, Bayles, Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to master.

Schr. C. O Kirk, Roland, Virginia.

Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. Henry, Hobart, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. L. Bell, Bayles, Washington, for Fairhaven.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Newport.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Hall, Fall River.

Schr. J. P. Cunningham, Marts, Providence.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Wheaton, Newport.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dirigo, Door, Lingan, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Hepzibah, Lunt, Allen's Point.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. F. Hall, Anderson, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Weeks, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Norwich.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Clark, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Wiles, Norwich.

Schr. Harriet Gardiner, Thomas, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Hall, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Lyman, Booth, New-London.

Schr. Idaho, Waite, Virginia.

Schr. Little Myra, Sterling, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. bark Jehu, from Palermo.

Miscellaneous.

The brig J. O. Nichols, Craig, from Portland for Cow Bay, went ashore July 4, during a fog, on Scatterie Island, C. B., and became a total loss. Crew saved. The Captain and part of the crew arrived here to-day in the bark Free Trade. The J. O. N. was about 200 tons old, and owned by Capt. Craig, Messrs. Simpson & Clapp, and others of this City.

The Ville de Paris reports: July 29, at 1:40 P. M., lat. 41 23, lon. 67 42, met ship Shakespeare, 375 miles from New-York; at 2:45 P. M., lat. 41 20, lon. 67 42, met steamship City of Paris, 351 miles from New-York, and at 6:20 P. M., lat. 41 08, lon. 69 02 passed ship Hudson, with emigrants, 296 miles from New-York.

The bark Joseph A. Davis, Wild, from Cienfuegos for New-York, struck on the Grecian Shoals 5th inst., and became a total wreck. Not more than one-fifth of the cargo saved.

Pilot-boat Champion, with a cargo of sugar from the wrecked bark Jos. A. Davis, ashore on Grecian Shoals, for Key West, struck upon a reef off Boco Chico, and became a total wreck.

The schr. Papito, (Mex.,) from Vera Cruz for New-York, put into Key West 7th inst., leaky.

The steamer Zodiac, from St. John, N. B., for Boston, before reported as ashore at L'epreaux, was got off and taken back to St. John, considerably damaged.

The Br. ship Denmark was stranded on Jasper Shoal May 25. Fate of the crew unknown.

CAPE TOWN, C. G. H., June 13.—The Am. ship W. D. Sewall, Edgecomb, from Rangoon for Lisbon, which put into Simon's Bay May 9, in a leaky state and with rudder sprung, has been condemned. Part of her cargo has been shipped per Costarelli for Lisbon; the balance awaits tonnage.

The bark Isabelle, (Brem.,) Tobias, cleared from San Francisco Jan. 23, for Hong Kong via Honolulu, with the following cargo: 1 case cigars, 4,588 gr. sks. flour, 39 cs. hardware, 150 pkgs. old iron, 1,700 flasks quicksilver, 1 cs. seeds, 2,050 sks. wheat and 10 kegs of wine, value $51,555 27, and $93,543 08 in treasure. The vessel was lost on an uninhabited reef called Wake Island, March 4. Passengers and crew remained on the island some time, when, finding no water, they all started in the long-boat and gig for the Ladrone Islands. The long-boat arrived but the gig, with the Captain and eight men, had not been heard from. A schooner has been sent in search of the missing boat and to recover the treasure, which had been buried on the island.

Spoken, &c.

Adler—ship, from Bremen for New-York, July 24, lat. 42, lon. 66.

Frank—bark, from Palermo for New-York, July 22, lat. 41 37, lon. 63 18.

Ellen McDonald—bark, from Matanzas for Falmouth, July 17, lat. 41 45, lon. 53 59.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 8, steamship Arizona, Gray, New-York; 11th, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, coastwise; 16th, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; 18th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Maury, do.; 22d, brig Joseph Baker, Nickerson, do. Cld. July 12, bark [illegible], Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 13th, steamship Arizona, Gray, do.; 18th, bark Annie M. Gray, Cobb, Navassa. Sld. 23d, steamship Henry Chauncey, Maury, New-York.

At Rio Janeiro, June 27, Br. brig Carmelita, for New-York next day.

SPECIAL SALE
FOR
AUGUST,
BY
DEVLIN & CO.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
TERMS: CASH, OR 90 DAYS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.
Wholesale Department,
CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
cures general debility, impotence, nervous incapacity, dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are suffering in any way by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.
The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
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10,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETS.
500 pieces Bobinet nets.
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
Most approved kinds.
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PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING
MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES,
FOR METALIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE
PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have just been received with remarkable favor in our own and foreign countries, and can now be supplied in large quantities at short notice. Send for pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 459, July 31, 1866.
7, 13, 66, 58, 6, 34, 31, 76, 49, 27, 74, 1.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 460, July 31, 1866.
48, 64, 21, 41, 46, 26, 29, 44, 70, 50, 67, 17, 25.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 359, July 31, 1866.
43, 65, 63, 22, 23, 16, 42, 2, 26, 4, 31, 75, 57.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 360, July 31, 1866.
9, 47, 70, 12, 37, 16, 74, 26, 4, 68, 54, 13.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

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